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Inside

Farm Labor Measure On November 2 Ballot

CHAVEZ PLEDGES "PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN" TO SUPPORT PROP. 14



BPINS photo

CESAR CHAVEZ, president of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, addressed a crowd of close to 1,000 people at a high-spirited rally held in Oakland's St. Elizabeth Church to kick off the Northern California campaign for Proposition 14.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Speaking before an enthusiastic audience of close to 1,000 at St. Elizabeth's Church here, Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers (UFW) of America, AFL-CIO, pledged to mount a statewide "people's campaign. . .person to person, mouth-to-mouth" to support a "Yes" vote on Proposition 14, the long fought for agricultural labor initiative on the November 2 ballot.

"The only real issue around Proposition 14," Chavez told the packed-in, multiethnic crowd, "is that with its passage, farm workers will have a right, a guaranteed right, to determine by themselves whether or not they want a union.

"And if they want a union, which union.

"That is the central issue of Proposition 14: guaranteeing the workers' rights to self-organization. Basically, it's this: do farmworkers have the right to vote? There is nothing more critical or important than that issue."

The early evening rally at St. Elizabeth's, which is located in the heart of this city's predominantly Chicano Fruitvale District, was part of a well-publicized kick-off for the "Yes on 14" campaign in Northern California.

In addition, Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown was also scheduled to participate, but was unavoidably detained and arrived too late to address the audience. Following Chavez's speech, Elaine chatted briefly with the UFW leader.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION
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Editorial

"SHUTTLE" TO OBLIVION

"Who will pay Blacks for all their years of being exploited by the Whites?"

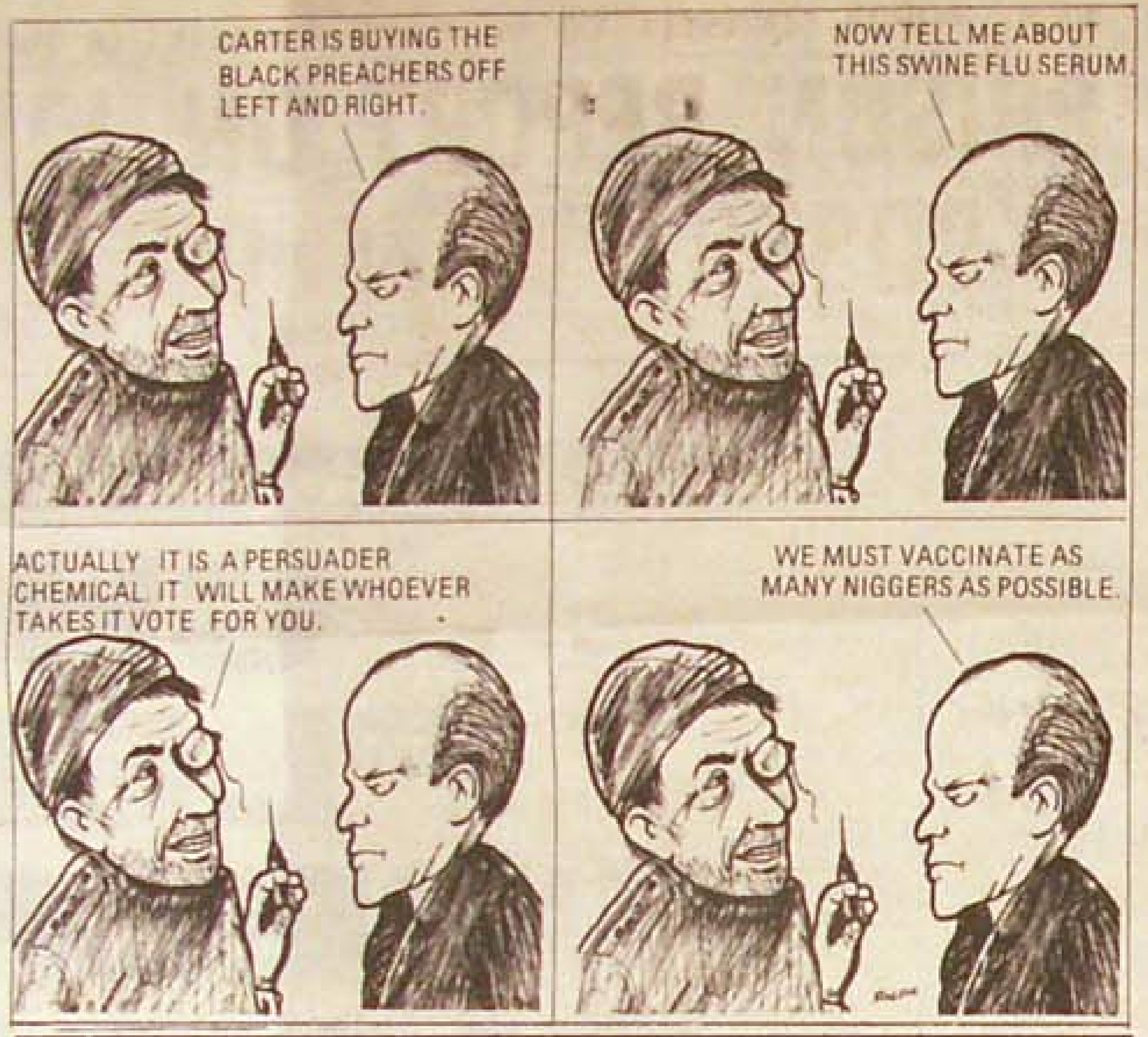
Posed by Robert Mugabe, political commander/guerrilla leader of the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe Liberation Army, the question rips through the racist veneer of "peaceful intentions" of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "shuttle" diplomacy, exposing the age-old imbalance America never quite adequately answers.

Let it never be forgotten or overlooked: Kissinger is a warmonger; a glorified traveling salesman for the American Empire who barters the lives and blood struggles of Black and Third World people for a quick buck; a German media-freak supreme whose personal values can be bought off quicker than you can say "Jill St. John."

As the first high-ranking American official to set foot in apartheid South Africa, Kissinger is directly responsible and culpable for the cold-blooded killings of several Soweto children — their murders by police a macabre gesture of welcome from the Vorster regime, their rich young blood spilled out on the school yard soil an obscene red carpet treatment worthy of barbarians.

There's something terribly sick and vile about this particular Kissinger "shuttle," even more so than his other gory sojourns to Vietnam and the Middle East. Everywhere Kissinger travels, thousands of innocent people, men, women and children, wind up having their lives uprooted in reactionary upheavals. Suffering abounds, and the dying increases in manifold proportions almost as soon as his plane touches ground.

Men of Kissinger's ilk, the bureaucrats of the multinational corporations and the "ambassadors" of an imperialist Empire desperately searching for a new marketplace — somewhere, anywhere to sell the overproduced goods, to siphon off the excess capital — are like plagues upon the people of the world. And like the rats of the Dark Ages they must be destroyed before they can spread their sickness throughout the globe, infecting the weak with the "sugar-coated bullets" of pride and short-lived power; destroyed completely before the people of the world can truly enjoy the fruits of their labor and experience the Renaissance that always accompanies the overthrow of tyrants. □



Letters to the Editor

FROM BEHIND THE WALLS OF MADNESS

To: All Concerned Humans
From: Death Row
Greetings, Beloved People,

From behind the walls of that madness and savagism, that place on the map where one is thrown off into all forms of barbarism, I, Cacanja Sange, s/n Donald Thigpen, present this message, in hope of obtaining your support for me, whom the ruling system has given the death sentence for a criminal offense, which I'm truly innocent of.

On April 17, 1975, I was brought back to Holman Prison for trying to escape. Later on that same day, another brother and I were charged with the death of a White man supposedly killed during the little time we were outside the prison. The brother and I were charged with the false, unforgivable crime of first degree murder. The other brother, who was charged along with me, was brutally forced to cop-out for 99 years on the charge. On August 17, 1976, the pigs took me to court and gave me the death penalty. I'll surely be killed without the people's support.

On August 17, 1976, I, Donald Thigpen, was taken to Brewton, Alabama, from Holman Prison for trial on the frame-up first degree murder charge I'm innocent of. But I was pronounced guilty by the guilty. Those who found me guilty, they are themselves oppressed.

In the days to come, many more convicts will lose their lives, due to racism.

The "death sentence" is on appeal now, but I have the same state-appointed lawyer on the appeal that was my trial lawyer. He hasn't written, visited, or in any way communicated wih me since the conviction. I have written him over five times since the conviction, but for some unknown reason, he won't answer.

The conviction didn't come as a surprise to me, because all convicts are convicted before the trial even begins regardless of their innocence.

This is obviously another frame-up by the state for the purpose of annihilating all inmates who speak out against all injustices that the Alabama penal administration and all its employees perpetrate against helpless, defenseless inmates that are being detained in the Alabama penal plantation system.

I am innocent of the charge, and this wrong will only be rectified when the people fully understand my innocence regardless of the verdict. To the realistic people who know what is happening, they know I am innocent.

Only in unity can the people give their undivided attention to this cause.

My problem is typical of most inmates: lack of funds to secure adequate counsel, lack of resources to insure the due process I deserve, and the absence of available means to channel these rights into action.

It should be obvious that I am in great need of help. As stated above, I am lacking in both financial means and resources. It's so hard to find help when you are behind prison walls.

I am 24 years old, poor, Black and have no help at all. Any support the people can give me will certainly be appreciated.

My name is Cacanja Sange, s/n Donald Thigpen. I can be contacted at P.O. Box 37, Holman Station, Ala. 36503

All Power To The People
Calanja Sange
s/n Donald Thigpen

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Should The U.N. Admit The Multinationals?

"Know the enemy and know yourself; in 1,000 battles you will never be defeated." In line with this wise and ancient philosophy, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the following reactionary proposal written by David Ewing, a member of the faculty of the Harvard Business School. Although a bizarre notion, Ewing's article does a good job in outlining the growing power and influence of the multinational corporations, raising several issues that must be dealt with, and soon, by Third World and progressive peoples throughout the globe.

When the United Nations was conceived in San Francisco 31 years ago, it was the hope of the world. Today it is the world's greatest disappointment. Many people regard it as an ineffectual debating society.

What is the main trouble with the U.N.? The main trouble with the U.N. is that it doesn't represent many powerful people who know how to meet the world's economic needs.

It represents the politicians of the world, and that is important — but politics is not where all the action is today.

Much of the action now is industrial. The world is being transformed not so much by diplomats, legislators, and salons as by businessmen and technologists. And if ignorance paid dividends, most delegates to the U.N. would be wealthy because of what they don't know about business and technology.

To breathe new life into the U.N., why not admit delegates from the great economic powers of the world? Delegations from multinational corporations like Exxon, General Motors, IBM, Unilever, Hitachi, and Bayer should sit with delegations from Washington, London, Berlin, and Tokyo.

In short, the U.N. should represent the world's business honchos as well as the political honchos.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

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Philadelphia gangster-mayor FRANK RIZZO.

O.K.'ed FOR NOV. BALLOT

Philly Judge Upholds Rizzo Recall Move

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - *"Shall Frank L. Rizzo be recalled and removed from the office of Mayor of Philadelphia?"*

The validity of thousands of petition signatures demanding that the above words appear on the November 2 ballot were upheld by a Philadelphia judge last week, overturning their invalidation by the city's Board of Elections.

Court of Common Pleas Judge David Savitt ruled on Wednesday, September 15, that the Board, made up of city officials who are political allies and friends of the ex-cop, had illegally sought to throw out the petition by an "incorrect," "arbitrary," and "unconscionable" elimination of enough names of anti-Rizzo voters to invalidate the recall effort.

A recall petition here requires 25 per cent of the votes cast in the last election, or 145,448 names. By illegal and arbitrary elimination, City Hall officials had trimmed the 211,190 signatures submitted last June by the Citizens' Committee to Recall Rizzo down to 88,894.

In his court order, Savitt termed some of the processes used by the three-man Board of Elections "blatantly false and misleading" as he upheld all of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

B.P.P. MEMBER SENTENCED TO 22 YEARS, 4 MONTHS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

PRISON REPORT ON JOHNNY SPAIN EXPOSES "WAREHOUSE" MENTALITY

(Tamal, Calif.) — A xeroxed copy of the San Quentin Classification Committee's report condemning San Quentin 6 defendant and Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain to 22 years and four months in the Adjustment Center reveals the depth of the prison's vicious internal procedures.

Signed by Classification Committee members Nielsen, Kraemer and George, the first page of the two-page report details the sterile figures adding up to the inhumane 22-year and four-month sentence.

It relates that the "date this term of confinement begins" is August 21, 1971 — the date of the assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson and five others at San Quentin — and that Spain's "maximum release date" is December 21, 1993; the "minimum eligible release date" is May 21, 1988.

"CUSTODY COMMENTS"

Page two, under the subtitle "Custody Comments," reveals the bottom line of a "warehouse" mentality common among prison administrators, an institutional insensitivity which denies the very humanity of those incarcerated:

"Spain declined to appear before the Committee today (September 2, 1976) for term determination. Was convicted in Marin County Superior Court of attempted escape and two counts of murder for which he is awaiting sentencing.

"We are assessing him 8 years for each of the two murders and 2 years for the attempted escape (with force). Additionally, he is being assessed 4 years and 4 months for eleven individual disciplinaries listed on CDC Form 629A of this date. These include a range of infractions (all serious) from fightening (their spelling) with another inmate to several assaults on staff.

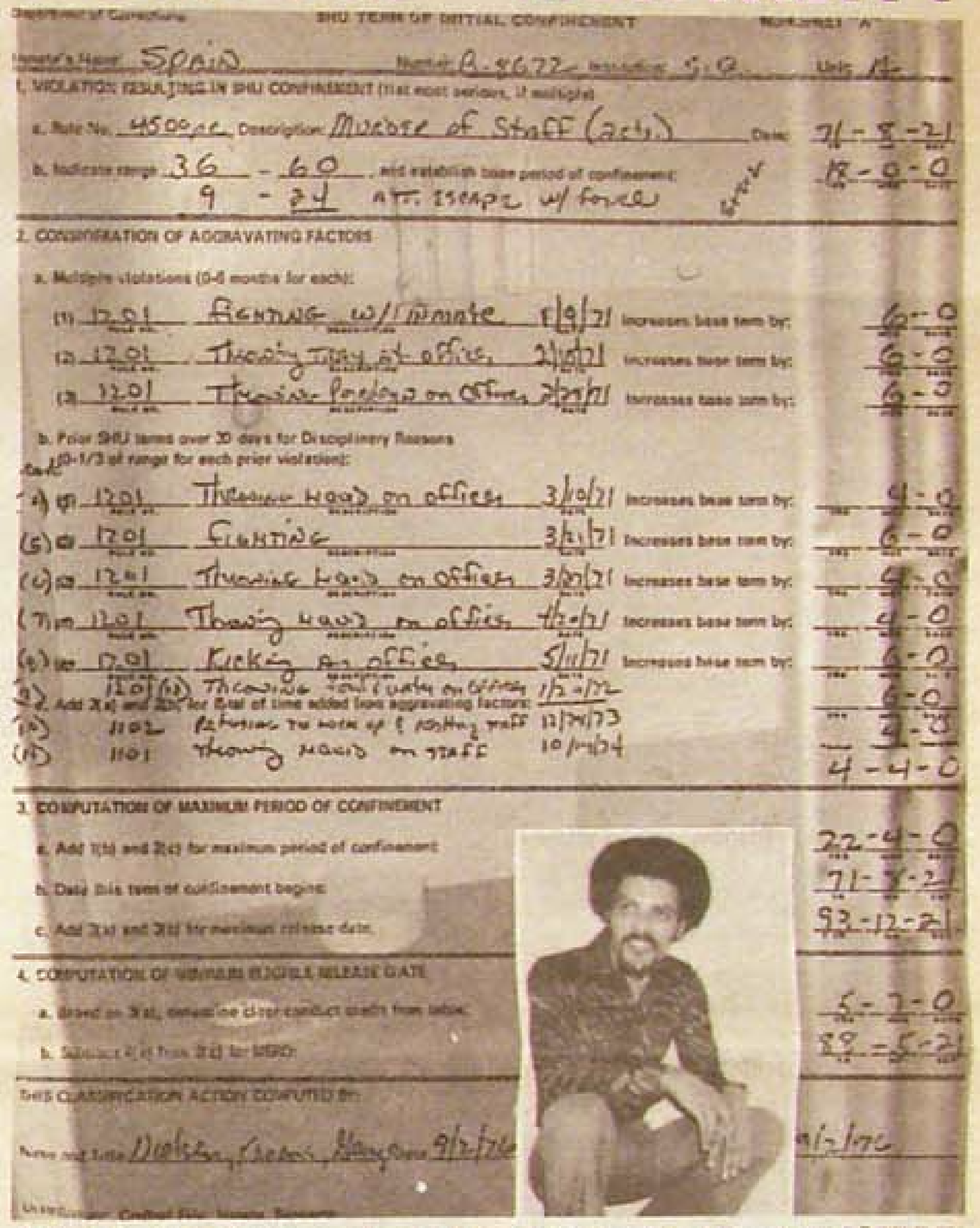
"Spain was one of the San Quentin Six and the two murders mentioned above were brutal slayings of staff members.

"We feel that the maximum term is insufficient due to the extreme (underlined) seriousness of his offenses and have exceeded the 36 to 60 month brackets by 24 months on each count. This man will be eligible for release if this is approved 5-21-88.

"We understand this is a very lengthy term in SHU (Segregation Housing Units), however it is imperative that this man be segregated from the general population and handled with extreme caution by staff for a considerable period of time."

It must be remembered that the "release" mentioned throughout the report is *not* release from prison, but merely release from the 5 foot by 6 foot by 8 foot cell structure which characterizes the extreme isolation conditions of Adjustment Center existence.

FREE JOHNNY SPAIN



SHU TERM OF INITIAL CONFINEMENT

Inmate's Name Spain Number B-86772 Institution S.Q.

1. VIOLATION RESULTING IN SHU CONFINEMENT (list most serious, if multiple)

a. Rule No. 4500 ... Description Murder of Staff (2cts.) Date 71-8-21

b. Indicate range 36 - 60, and establish base period of confinement: 18-0-0
9 - 24 Att. escape w/ force

2. CONSIDERATION OF AGGRAVATING FACTORS

a. Multiple violations (0-6 months for each):

(1) 1201 Fighting w/ inmate ... Increases base term by: 6-0
(2) 1201 Throwing ... at office ... Increases base term by: 6-0
(3) 1201 Throwing ... on officer ... Increases base term by: 6-0

b. Prior SHU terms over 30 days for Disciplinary Reasons (0-1/3 of range for each prior violation):

(4) 1201 Throwing liquid on officer 3/10/71 Increases base term by: 4-0
(5) 1201 Fighting 3/21/71 Increases base term by: 6-0
(6) 1201 Throwing liquid on officer 3/30/71 Increases base term by: 4-0
(7) 1201 Throwing liquid on officer ... Increases base term by: 4-0
(8) 1201 Kicking an officer 5/11/71 Increases base term by: 6-0
(9) 1201 ... Throwing ... on officer ... 6-0
c. Add 2(a) and 2(b) for total of time added from aggravating factors
(10) 1102 Refusing to ... staff 12/24/73 3-0
(11) 1101 Throwing liquid on staff 10/... 4-4-0

3. COMPUTATION OF MAXIMUM PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT

a. Add 1(b) and 2(c) for maximum period of confinement 22-4-0
b. Date this term of confinement begins 71-8-21
c. Add 3(a) and 3(b) for maximum release date 93-12-21

4. COMPUTATION OF MINIMUM ELIGIBLE RELEASE DATE

a. ... 5-7-0
b. ... 88-5-21

THIS CLASSIFICATION ACTION COMPUTED BY:

Nielsen, Kraemer, George 9/2/76

Black Panther Party member and San Quentin Six defendant JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN (inset) will not be eligible for release from San Quentin's Adjustment Center until between 1988 to 1993 (see form above) according to the sentence laid down by prison's Classification Committee.

Latino Victim Of White Rampage In Washington Sq. Park Dies

(New York, N.Y.) - A victim of an attack by White racists in Greenwich Village's Washington Square Park, Marcas Mota, died last week as the 10 youths responsible for his murder went on trial for assault, riot, reckless endangerment and unlawful assembly.

Mota, 22, died as a result of head injuries he received when the White youths rampaged through the West Village Park assaulting numerous Black and Latino people with baseball bats, chains and pipes before fleeing. Fourteen persons were injured in the attack — four of whom required hospitalization.

As yet, none of the Whites have been charged with murder.

District Attorney Robert Morgenthau first stated that, "The fact he (Mota) has died doesn't affect the pending case in anyway." Later, after alleged efforts to determine Mota's killer, Morgenthau stated, in a very noncommittal tone, that the public, "can assume the charges will be changed."

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL CREATES INNOVATIVE "APPROACH TO LEARNING"

(Oakland, Calif.) - One of the primary reasons why enrollment at the Oakland Community School (OCS) has jumped from 25 to 150 in the School's six years of existence is its unique and innovative approach to learning.

Black and poor parents, particularly, who have grown weary of the inadequate, racist education their children have been receiving in public schools, have taken their children to the OCS after hearing about or seeing for themselves that a highly progressive, model system of educating children is being created right in their own community.



OCS instructor CAROL GRANISON conducts class in Language Arts.

A variety of "alternative" schools has been established to provide a departure from the rigid methods of public school education. However, the weak-



Because of small classroom sizes, young OCS students are able to receive individual attention.

ness of many "alternative" schools is that they lack the disciplined and structured atmosphere necessary for young children to learn in. The OCS, as stated in its "Approach to Learning," strives to avoid this dilemma:

"The Oakland Community School approach to the structured learning experience is to provide discipline with freedom, within the same environment, to allow for flexibility and creativity without abandon. Oakland Community School offers a wealth of direct experience and knowledge rarely isolated in one setting."

ROLE OF INSTRUCTORS

What is the role of instructors at the OCS?

"We attempt to take every precaution that our children do not receive one-sided, biased or inaccurate information. We believe, fundamentally, that education is the process of gaining information about things and that teaching is no more than the passing on of information from one who knows to one who does not know.

"Since it is arguable as to what ultimate truths are known about phenomena, things, our approach to passing on information is to use a dialectic examination of information, in an effort to see and understand all possibilities and reach a conclusion," the "Approach to Learning" states.

While the OCS staff seeks to present as many views on a particular subject or principle as possible, they also teach the children that certain bodies of knowledge, such as language and mathematics, represent established systems generally agreed upon by the society:

"We also acknowledge that while certain established systems (language, mathematics) are fundamentally arbitrary, they sufficiently represent a way of identifying things that is, on the whole, logical: i.e., while it is arguable that 1 + 1 = 2, for, in fact, it could be 3 or something else since one is an arbitary term, within that system the result '2' cannot be challenged or proven. Therefore, it is an acceptable, logical progression. Challenging that would be to establish/create a new order or system.

"On the other hand, we like to recognize that established information can be re-examined and discussed: while it was a long 'established fact' that no two things could occupy the same space at the same time, today atoms occupying indeed the same space have been discovered. If we approach, then, the learning experience with a dialectical confrontation to information, in a general sense, then our understanding can be broadened, our learning experience enriched."

By presenting concepts that allow for discussion and argument, the OCS curriculum de-emphasizes rote memorization and repetition of information. However, this process is not followed *"to the point where analysis and dialectical argument replace or overwhelm the actual passing on of information already*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



The OCS curriculum fosters creative work and study for Black and poor students.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

September 21, 1814

Despite the fact that most Black people were slaves on September 21, 1814, by some strange logic the Black man was still expected to defend the United States. On this date, Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation in Mobile, Alabama, calling upon free Black people to rally around "the standard of the eagle" in the War of 1812.

September 20, 1830

On September 20, 1830, the first national Black convention met at Philadelphia's Bethel Church with Richard Allen presiding.

September 23, 1926

The great jazzman John "Trane" Coltrane was born on September 23, 1926. His pioneering compositions played a major part in shaping present day jazz.

September 21, 1961

The Southern Regional Council announced on September 21, 1961, that the sit-in movement had affected 20 states and more than 100 cities in Southern and border states in a period from February, 1960, to September, 1961. At least 70,000 Black people and Whites had participated in the movement, the report said. The Council estimated that 3,600 people had been arrested and that at least 141 students and 58 faculty members had been expelled by college authorities. The report also said that one or more establishments in 18 Southern and border states had been desegregated as a result of sit-ins.

September 19, 1968

For perhaps the first time in South Carolina history, on September 19, 1968, a White man, Wilson Atkinson, was sentenced to death for killing a Black man.

NEW PROBE INTO KING-KENNEDY ASSASSINATIONS VOTED BY CONGRESS

(Washington, D.C.) - By a 280 to 65 vote, the U.S. House of Representatives last week voted to launch new investigations into the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President John F. Kennedy, and "of any others the select committee shall determine."

The establishment of the investigating committee, limited to the life of the present Congress, is considered a victory for the Congressional Black Caucus, which has lobbied for an updated probe of the King assassination on the grounds of new evidence recently uncovered.

Revelations of CIA and FBI abuses of authority and shaky activities in relation to past inquiries — particularly the FBI's concerted campaign of harassment against the slain civil rights leader — have also been cited as causes for empowering the new 12-person committee, headed by outgoing Representative Thomas Downing of Virginia.

If preliminary findings by the group show cause for a full investigation, the new Congress, seated in January, 1977, would presumably recreate the select committee, with Henry Gonzales likely succeeding Downing as chairman.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT

"The shameful conduct of the FBI with respect to Martin Luther King is enough to convince us of the need for additional investigation," said Representative Walter Fauntroy of the District of Columbia.

"The King assassination has never been investigated thoroughly. There never was a trial."

Fauntroy, who served as Washington, D.C., director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) when Dr. King headed that organization, confirmed that the sources of new information were author Mark Lane and screenwriter Abby Mann.

According to Lane (author, along with Don Freed, of the exciting *Executive Action*) and Mann, the major new piece of information involves the removal from the scene of a Black Memphis police sergeant, Edward Redditt, who was in charge of security for Dr. King on the day of the assassination.

At 4:00 p.m. on the afternoon of April 4, 1968, Sgt. Redditt, personally selected by King's



Slain civil rights leader MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

aides as a man they could trust, was ordered to go home by Memphis Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman because of an alleged threat on his (Redditt's) life. By the time Redditt, got home, escorted over his objections by two other police officers, Dr. King had been murdered.

Also, Lane and Mann report that two Black firemen assigned to a fire station located directly across from the Lorraine Motel, were temporarily transferred to other duties by Holloman on the day of the assassination. Holloman had been a high-ranking FBI official for 25 years before coming to Memphis. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Rep. Downing cited the recent deaths of Sam Gianciana and John Roselli, two top Mafia figures recruited by the CIA to aid in several plots against the life of revolutionary Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, as one cause for the new Kennedy probe.

"A threatening note by Lee Harvey Oswald to the FBI was torn up and flushed down a toilet," Downing said, in addition mentioning that the medical notes on the autopsy performed on Kennedy were burned and that information about ties between Jack Ruby, the Mafia and anti-Castro Cuban factions has remained unexplored. □

Voter Education Project Launches Major Drive In South

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The nonpartisan Voter Education Project (VEP) began a voter mobilization tour effort in North Carolina on Monday, September 13, which will culminate in visits to each of the 11 Southern states before election day, November 2, 1976.

The first schedule announced by VEP, a combination voter registration and get-out-the-vote tour preceding North Carolina's primary runoff on Tuesday, September 14, featured VEP Executive Director John Lewis. Rallies were held on university campuses in Charlotte and Greensboro.



March for voting rights.

"It is so crucial that people get registered before the deadline and get out to vote on election day," commented John Lewis, a long-time civil rights leader who led the voting rights struggle of the 1960s.

"So many Black people were willing to give their lives for the right to vote, while other people were willing to commit violence and murder to deny that single, precious right. Now we have a whole generation of people who aren't registered and don't vote and we have to do something about that.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

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BPINS photos

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(A) CESAR CHAVEZ rallies support for Proposition 14. (B) Partial view of audience at St. Elizabeth's Church. (C) Chavez (left) chats with BPP chairperson ELAINE BROWN (right) as program moderator SALVADOR MURILLO looks on. (D) Chavez swarmed by admirers and supporters.

CHAVEZ PLEDGES "PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN" TO SUPPORT PROP. 14

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

In addition to gathering support and recruiting volunteers to work in the community, "Yes on 14" organizers are actively mobilizing voter registration efforts and are planning a major "get-out-the-vote" drive for election day, November 2.

Introduced by Ms. Olga Talamentez, a Bay Area activist recently released from 16 months of incarceration in Argentina as a political prisoner, in his speech, Chavez warned that supporters of Proposition 14 faced "tremendous opposition." He said:

"The growers are going to attempt to make a phony issue. They have $2.5 million devoted for the mass media to try to confuse the voters.

"In order to get a 'Yes' vote, we have to educate people. In order to get a 'No' vote, the growers have to confuse the voters, and they've got that $2.5 million to go on the mass media and try to get people to believe that if Prop. 14 passes, somehow all of you are going to lose your property rights.

"That is a phony issue that has nothing to do with Prop. 14."

Essentially, Proposition 14 was created in response to the successful efforts by agribusiness powers to sabotage California's precedent-setting Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, a far-reaching compromise legislation achieved through the personal mediating efforts of Governor Jerry Brown and his staff.

Under this Act, state agricultural workers received the right to select and join unions of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining, and to participate in lawful union activities. A five-member Board was given the task of establishing the rules and regulations for implementing the union election process, while a general counsel was empowered to take legal action against unions and employers who engage in unfair labor practices.

SEMBLANCE

Finally, given this semblance of free choice, farm workers throughout the state flocked to the ranks of the UFW, with the Chavez forces winning over 75 per cent of all elections held.

Then, in February of this year, the Board ran out of money and the state legislature, influenced by combined grower-Teamster pressure, refused to allocate any more funds for the remainder of the 1975-76 fiscal year. In response, the UFW drafted Proposition 14, and in one of the most successful petition campaigns in state history — 730,000 signatures in 29 days — qualified the measure for the November ballot.

VOTERS' MANUAL

In the voters' manual distributed statewide prior to the election, Proposition 14 will read like this:

"AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS. INITIATIVE STATUTE. Repeals Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975; re-enacts as Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1976. Makes technical amendments to maintain status quo under 1975 Act, except requires new appointments to Agricultural Labor Relations Board. Additional amendments require: access for union organizers to property of employers for certain periods; minimum of 50% of employees to petition for decertification of union; Legislature to provide appropriations necessary to carry out the Act; Board to provide employer-supplied lists of agricultural employees to persons involved in elections. Permits Board to award treble damages for unfair labor practices. Financial impact: Proposition would result in minor, if any, increased costs to the state."

Proposition 14 "will stabilize labor relations and protect workers' rights," Chavez argued on Monday night.

"You see, what's happening is that we have a law, but we don't have any money. The workers have rights, but no opportunity to exercise these rights. When the Board ran out of money, the law stayed on the books, but because there were funds, ballots were not printed, elections were not held.

NORMALIZE AND STABILIZE

"Proposition 14 will normalize and stabilize farm worker organizing in California."

Concluding his half-hour, bilingual address on a note of confidence, Chavez remarked that to counteract the $2.5 million growers' media conspiracy, "The only way to win is to have a people's campaign.

"We have to go out into the street, knock on doors, and talk to people because we don't have the money to do what they're doing. But we've got other resources; we've got the support of the people.

"We've got you who are going to help us to give the message, person-to-person, mouth-to-mouth. If we do that, I'm sure we're going to win." □

FAILURE OF KISSINGER "SHUTTLE" CRUSHES HOPES FOR PEACEFUL RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

(Pretoria, South Africa) — The U.S. is pursuing a hopeless course in Rhodesia, having urged the White minority regime to renounce its 11-year-old, illegal Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) from Great Britain and accept the British government as the legitimate authority in the country. This was the plan discussed here last Sunday in the unprecedented talks held by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and "Prime Minister" Ian Smith, leader of the breakaway British colony.

Meanwhile, the *Sunday Observer* of London reported that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has asked Britain to convene a constitutional conference on Rhodesia within the next few weeks as part of a seven-point plan for obtaining Black majority rule. The conference would exclude the Smith government.

Neither Kissinger nor Smith would provide any details concerning their meeting. However, Kissinger told reporters outside the home of South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster — where the rebel leader Smith and the chief U.S. foreign policy maker met — that he was "satisfied" the Rhodesian leader would recommend to his ruling Rhodesian Front (R.F.), Party to accept a plan establishing Black majority rule in the country within the next two years.

The U.S. proposal for Rhodesian renunciation of UDI was reported by the *San Francisco Examiner*, which also said that Kissinger and Smith discussed a new constitution that would create an interim government in Rhodesia and protect the rights of the country's 270,000 White settlers. It is believed that Kissinger encouraged Smith to remain in power for the projected 12-to 18-month period that it will probably take to organize the interim government that the six million Black people of the country will control.

When Smith declared UDI on November 11, 1965, little hope was held out that the White racist regime would last more than a few weeks. However, despite United Nations-imposed economic sanctions and almost universal diplomatic isolation, the Smith government has survived for over a decade, largely because of massive illegal trade with U.S. corporations, notably Mobil Oil. (See article, this page.)

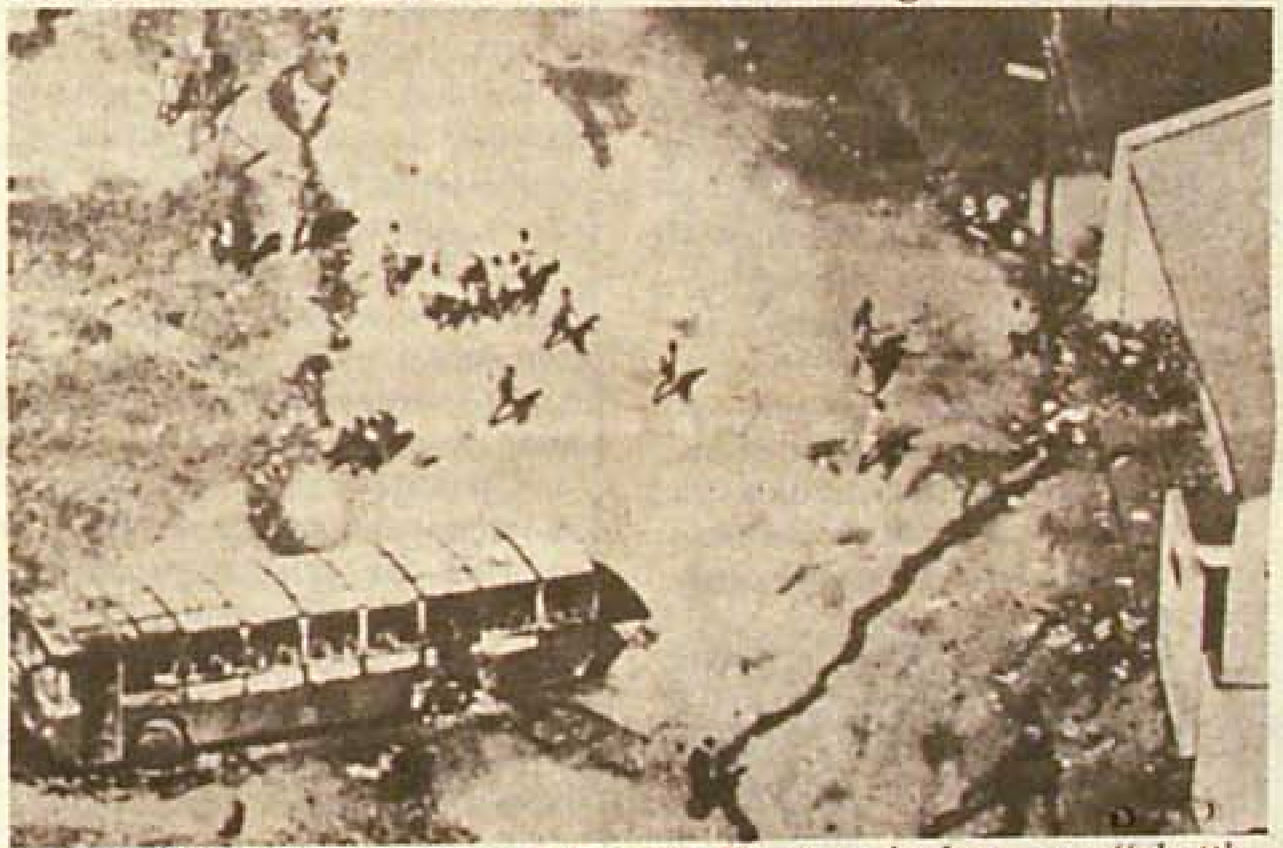
It is unlikely, therefore, that Smith will be able to persuade his party to give up control of the Rhodesian government. Before he met with Kissinger, Smith was given a free hand by the R.F. to negotiate with the American diplomat. However, the White supremacist party made it clear that under no circumstances would Black majority rule be acceptable.

PESSIMISTIC

Black African leaders remained pessimistic about the results of Kissinger's latest round of "shuttle diplomacy" in southern Africa. Prior to meeting with Smith, Kissinger — the highest-ranking American official ever to visit South Africa — held two days of talks with Vorster, who is the ace in the secretary of state's strategy. He had hoped to persuade Vorster to put the pressure on Smith to accept the inevitable — Black majority rule. Vorster has said that he supports the U.S.-British proposal for a two-year transition period to Black rule in Rhodesia and substantial financial guarantees to the White population, but following his discussions with Smith on September 15, the South African leader said he would not pressure his White allies to the north.

Robert Mugabe, the political commander of the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe Liberation Army (ZILA), which is leading the armed struggle against the Smith government, said concerning fi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



Scene in Soweto "township." Despite Kissinger's desperate "shuttle diplomacy," Black South Africans are continuing their valiant struggle against apartheid.

Sheriff's Deputy Gets Probation For Political Burglaries

(San Jose, Calif.) - Former Santa Clara County deputy sheriff Jerome Ducote has been given a one-year suspended sentence and fined $3,000, after admitting he committed scores of political burglaries for right-wing causes, including several break-ins at the United Farm Workers (UFW) Delano office.

Ducote, 47, was given five years' probation and ordered to make restitution of $20,000 on unpaid promissory notes.

Ducote spent seven days in jail after his arrest December 22. After he pleaded guilty on April 19 to seven counts of receiving stolen property and no contests to multiple counts of grand theft, he was sent to Vacaville Medical Facility for 90 days of psychiatric testing.

San Jose Deputy District Attorney Ken Robinson called Ducote's sentence, which could have resulted in a maximum of 70 years in state prison, "a mere slap on the wrist."

Ducote, who was president of the Santa Clara Young Republicans chapter in the 1960s, admitted in a statement that in addition to UFW offices in Delano, he committed over a dozen burglaries in San Francisco, San Jose, Berkeley, Palo Alto and Carmel. Many of his targets were persons or groups actively opposing the war in Vietnam.



Rhodesian police attack Black demonstrators.

MOBIL OIL SCANDAL

"Let's Make A Deal" — With Racist Rhodesia

In June of this year, the progressive People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC) — known for its crusading efforts to expose the corruptness of American big business — broke one of the major news stories of the year: the Mobil Oil Corporation's illegal trade with the White minority government of Rhodesia.

The following is Part I of an article reprinted from Mother Jones *magazine in which author Richard Parker details the PBC's exposure of the Mobil scandal.*

PART 1

National Secretaries Week, which comes every year in April, is one of those events like National Grapefruit Growers Week. The President signs a proclamation. Somebody in Congress reads into The Record a commendation of "the working gals who help keep America growing."

This year, Jeremy Rifkin had a better idea.

Rifkin, 31, is head of PBC, an organization whose main accomplishment to date has been to keep the dull wits of the official Bicentennial Commission climbing the walls in consternation. It's a role Rifkin clearly delights in.

It's also a role with a serious purpose. Rifkin and his group have campaigned all along on an anti-establishment, anti-big business platform. They think the corporations have gathered far too much power over our lives, and they have been pressing for us to consider "economic democracy," the kind that lets secretaries make decisions about their bosses.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

"WHY DON'T YOU JUST TAKE ME OUT AND SHOOT ME?"

STATE HEALTH TEAM UNCOVERS HORRORS AT S.F. CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL FOR ELDERLY

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 78 state health code violations have been uncovered at California's largest privately-owned hospital for the elderly, the Post Street Convalescent Hospital. A team of investigators last week detailed an abundance of gross instances of inhumane treatment and care.

The 78 violations dealt with regulations concerning food, patient care and administration. The maximum penalty for each violation is $5,000. There is a possibility that the hospital's license will be revoked.

The report submitted by the team took three weeks to compile, with the investigator having to obtain a court order after the hospital's administrator, Robert Bates, ordered them off the premise.

State investigators quoted one elderly woman patient who they found sitting under a shower with water splashing in her face, "Why do I have to go through this? Why don't you just take me out and shoot me?"

A nursing consultant said she counted 32 bed sores on 19 patients on one floor of the hospital. The consultant said that most of the sores developed after the patients had checked into the facility.

BLIND PATIENT

One blind patient was found on several occasions restrained in a chair for periods of up to three hours. Her "call cord" was out of reach.

Another patient was observed to be restrained in a urine-soaked chair. Her skin was dry, tongue swollen and she showed other symptons of dehydration, including confusion. The patient died on August 23 of this year.

Another patient was observed to have four draining lesions, two on each leg. There was no record in the patient's health record that the attending physician was notified.

The investigators also found that 16 patients had lost from between five to 25 pounds in two months. Food was found to be cold and unappetizing. For example, a cook reported using 15 pounds of cheese for 260 servings of Welsh rabbit.

Various patients were observed under restraint without the consent of a doctor while several patients were not given treatment prescribed by their doctors. Many patients were seen sitting in their own wastes.

Senior citizens deserve a life of dignity and respect. Recent investigation of a S.F. convalescent home revealed totally inhumane treatment of elderly patients.



On August 15, the report stated, 11 patients were under restraint in the hospital's second floor multipurpose room without a change in position, fluids or access to toilets for long periods. The number rose to 17 three days later.

Administrator Bates blamed his blatant neglect on supposed lags in state Medi-Cal reimbursement.

Bates gave other various excuses for the maltreatment of his patients but pointed out that 95 per cent of the facility's patients are supported by the state at only $19.95 a day.☐



People's Free Clinic Tests At Eastmont Mall

(Oakland, Calif.) - The George Jackson People's Free Medical Clinic conducted free health screening at Eastmont Mall on September 16, 17, and 18.

Volunteer health workers conducted testing for Sickle Cell Anemia, hypertension, tuberculosis, diabetes and urinary tract infections. Also, pediatric advice was offered along with free immunizations, infant formula and counseling. Over 100 people took advantage of these services and had nothing but praise for the Clinic staff.

BPINS photos

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

K.K.K. Marker

(New Orleans, La.) - The removal of an old Civil War historical marker here, said to be viewed as "a monument to White supremacy" by the Ku Klux Klan, has been demanded by the NAACP Youth Council. A KKK rally planned last week at the Battle of Liberty Place monument precipitated the demand. The monument was erected by the Crescent City White League to commemorate the ousting of carpetbaggers during the post-Civil War period.

Death Penalty Test

(Sacramento, Calif.) - The constitutionality of California's new death penalty law will be tested in two murder cases, one scheduled for oral argument October 14 here before the state supreme court. In one of the cases, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Stanley P. Golde held that, in the triple murder conviction of Michael Jackson, 23, the sentencing portion of the state's death penalty law is un-Constitutional because the mandatory sentence fails to provide for mitigating factors such as the defendant's character.

Mayor Targeted

(Portland, Ore.) - The *Oregon Journal* quotes "a reliable source in law enforcement" as accusing the FBI of illegally tapping the telephone of Neil Goldschmidt, mayor of Portland, in the aftermath of the assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson in 1971. The source says the illegal wiretap was an attempt to apprehend Stephen Bingham, a fugitive attorney in the case, who roomed with Goldschmidt in law school.

Wilkins Choreless

(New York, N.Y.) - NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins, under pressure by some members to resign, has been relieved of "day-to-day" administrative chores at his own request but will remain in his post through next July. In a statement issued after its regular meeting last week, the NAACP Board said the 75-year-old civil rights veteran will be free "to devote his entire attention to events such as the Mississippi boycott emergency."

FRESNO 4 RELEASED

T.V. Newsman Defies House Committee On "Leak" Source

(Washington, D.C.) - Former CBS-TV newsman Daniel Schorr defied the House Ethics Committee last week, repeatedly refusing to divulge how he obtained a copy of a secret House report on U.S. intelligence activities.

The newsman refused to furnish the House panel, investigating the "leak" of four reproduced copies of the original reports of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, with the copies he said he now has in his possession.

Schorr remained steadfast despite continual threats from Ethics Committee Chairman John J. Flynt, Jr., that he could be held in contempt of Congress, fined and imprisoned for refusing to answer Committee questions concerning the secret document.

Schorr received a copy of the report, critical of the American intelligence community, in January. After disclsoing some of the contents of the report on CBS television, he later turned it over to the New York *Villiage Voice*.

Although major excerpts from the report were extensively reproduced, Schorr became the focus of Congressional ire when the Select Committee compromised with the Ford administration and voted not to release its full contents.

FOUR NEWSMEN

Meanwhile in Fresno, California, four *Fresno Bee* newsmen jailed indefinitely for contempt of court were released last Friday after serving 15 days for refusing to reveal a confidential source.

The four were jailed on September 3 for refusing to comply with Fresno Superior Court Judge Denver Peckinpah's order that they reveal the source of material published in the *Fresno Bee* taken from sealed grand jury records. The sealed grand jury records were used in proceedings to investigate corruption charges against a member of the Fresno City Council.

Managing editor George Gruner testified in court that the defendants' careers would have been destroyed had they revealed their source.

"To violate this ethic would be to hold us up to scorn among other members of our profession," Gruner said. "It would have a chilling effect on future sources," he explained.☐

A DISQUIETING LOOK AT THE JIMMY CARTER NON-CAMPAIGN

BEHIND THE SMILE

What evil lurks "behind the smile" of Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter? The answer to that question is the subject of an ongoing series in THE BLACK PANTHER, written by speechwriter Robert Shrum, who quit the noncampaign of the Georgia peanut farmer after only nine days. The Shrum article is reprinted from New Times *magazine.*



Democratic Presidential candidate JIMMY CARTER poses with Black Chicago Baptist leaders. Carter is actively seeking the support of Black voters, but his record shows little concern for the Black community.

PART 6

We briefed Carter for *Issues and Answers*. A first-rate mind. He speeds through a briefing. He was all business, as usual. He set the pace. Even the closest staff wait to see where he's going, then point in that direction. Disagreements are tentative, indirect, a process of letting him think the other idea was his in the first place.

In the afternoon, Jody and others discussed Chris Lydon, the *New York Times* reporter assigned to Carter. He was "unfair" about "ethnic purity" — Lydon printed Representative Andy Young's comment that it was a "Hitlerian" statement. He "should be taken off the campaign." There might be "an in at the *Times*" to do it. One person said: "Lydon's in trouble at the *Times*." No further explanation.

We flew to Pittsburgh, then a long bus ride to New Kensington for a speech in a crowded Sons of Italy hall. Carter's style is compelling. He can be intimate, he can huddle, with a thousand people. He talked tough about "waste at the Pentagon" — the first time I heard him do it.

HARD GENERALITIES

Hard generalities. That night he asked how I liked the "defense part" of the New Kensington speech. After I resigned, in phone calls urging me to return, Carter operatives wondered why I wasn't "happy" after New Kensington; "it was Jimmy's way of showing you where he stood." A thousand people and he was speaking at me. A pinpoint calibration of effect.

Dinner in the Pittsburgh Hilton. Robert Strauss' name came up; he's the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Carter's managers were hinting to Strauss that he could stay through November. Carter: "If we can't remove Strauss, I'll be a pretty pathetic nominee." He didn't trust Strauss to control the millions of dollars of federal funds for the fall campaign.

The conversation moved to the vice-presidential nominee. Jackson? Carter glanced at the house liberal — me. "Don't worry, Bob. I don't like him. I used to, but not after this."

Carter wasn't considering any of the other candidates. "Harris is my favorite among my oppo-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

DELLUMS' CORNER

Condemns N.A.A.C.P. Boycott Settlement



(Washington, D.C.) - Characterizing the action as a "judicial lynching," Rep. Ronald V. Dellums voiced his concern at a Mississippi court judge's decision last month which ruled that 12 White merchants in Claiborne County were damaged to the tune of $1,250,599 by an NAACP boycott from 1966 to 1970.

The ruling said that the NAACP and other Blacks "wrongfully combined a civil conspiracy" and "illegally created a monopoly" for Black business. The NAACP must also put up a bond of $1.6 million simply to appeal the decision.

"Black Americans and all Americans of good will must not let the forces of racism destroy the institutions upon which our community is built," Dellums said. "All our institutions and organizations must rise up and provide the support to the NAACP so that it may remain a vital force for justice in the nation."

"The Mississippi decision shows that some of the worst vestiges of the era of segregation still remain, and that we must come together to provide support for those struggling directly against those attacks," Dellums said. He called the Mississippi judgement an attempt to destroy the NAACP and said that such kind of adversity must be met with renewed vigor.

WOMAN SUFFERS BRAIN DAMAGE, LOSES SIGHT IN ONE EYE

BLACK DEAF MUTE SHOT BY TEENAGE RACIST IN BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

(Birmingham, Ala.) — Ku Klux Klan hateism and anti-Black racism reaped another victim in northeast Birmingham when, on Wednesday, September 1, an 18-year-old White, Sam Doyle Morgan, shot a Black girl, Lasaund Underwood, a deaf/mute, with a high-powered rifle, between the eyes. The rifle had a telescopic sight on it, a fact which the news media and police conveniently omitted.

Lasaund Underwood has lost the sight in one of her eyes, and the other one is still in danger of being lost. She has also suffered severe brain damage. Lasaund is fighting for her life at University Hospital intensive care unit.

Morgan lives with his family at 912 43rd Street, North. People in the neighborhood have stated that this family of Whites has constantly harassed the Black people of that community.



Historically Black people have had to mourn for victims of racist terror. A Black deaf mute in Birmingham, Ala., is now fighting desperately to stay alive after being shot with a high-powered rifle by a White racist.

BLACK PEOPLE

On more than one occasion Black people in the community have stated that Sam Morgan and his brothers have declared that they were Ku Klux Klansmen and expressed their hatred of Blacks. Blacks weren't allowed to walk past their house on *their* side of the street. They have some vicious dogs that they sic on the Black children in the neighborhood who walk past their house and on several occasions they have assaulted Black people (women, girls, children, and even old men), for walking on their side of the street. They have also constantly threatened Blacks with rifles.

On Wednesday, September 1, Lasaund Underwood, three other young Black women and a 15-year-old Black youth were walking past Sam Morgan's house when he and two of his brothers began to harass them. The three Whites followed the Black youth into Butrus store where they continued to torment them. When the Blacks left the store, one of the Morgan brothers threw an empty drink can and hit one of the Black women on the arm and then hit her in the face with his fist.

The young Black woman tried to fight him off but then his brother tried to stab her with a knife in the back. The 15 year-old Black boy yelled at the White not to stab her, at which point, the White boy began chasing the young Black with the knife.

Sam Doyle Morgan ran into the house and came back on the porch with a high-powered rifle and began firing at the Blacks. Lasaund Underwood, who is a deaf/mute, could not hear the shots and was shot between the eyes as she stood eating a bowl of popcorn.

According to a press release from the Committee for Prisoner Support in Birmingham:

"As always the news media and police have tried to whitewash and conceal the facts of the case. They have tried to pretend that it was a simple accident when a Black 15-year-old and an 18-year-old White boy were shooting at each other. These mythmakers (police and news media) always collaborate to conceal the truth about racist attacks on the Black community. Blacks have always understood that the Ku Klux Klan and police are synonymous.

"The Klan Connection was brought to national attention last year when the FBI informer (Thomas Rowe) revealed how the FBI, police, and Ku Klux Klan worked together during the sixties when the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church was bombed, Freedom Riders attacked, and other terrorist activities against the Black community occurred."

For further information about the case of Lasaund Underwood, contact: Committee For Prisoner Support In Birmingham, 505½ 17th St., North Room #304 (Smith Building), Birmingham, Alabama 35203.☐

Rizzo Recall

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

the complaints submitted by the Citizens' Committee.

The Board, Judge Savitt said, had rejected names for the lack of a middle initial, the use of abbreviations and for failing to list the ward of residence.

The elimination of names for failure to list a ward of residence was a particularly "unconscionable" action, said Savitt, since the Board of Elections itself had "failed its statutory duty of providing voters with notice of their proper wards."

Savitt stated that other illegal actions used by the Board, including the unsupported finding that more than 6,000 signatures were "forgeries," were "blatantly misleading."

Evidence introduced during the court battle over the recall showed 899 signatures appeared to be signed by the same person; it was known that Rizzo employed persons to forge signatures in order to invalidate the petition.

Also, Judge Savitt's opinion found "no merit" in Rizzo's lawyer's contention that the recall procedure was an "un-Constitutional infringement" on the rights of the majority that elected him to a second four-year term in 1975.

GANGSTER-LIKE

The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a frequent critic and occasional victim of Rizzo's gangster-like political machine, reported that Rizzo, a Democrat who supported Richard Nixon in 1972 and George Wallace in 1968, has threatened to turn against Democratic Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter unless he receives Carter's support.

Speaking about the court decision for the Citizens' Committee, Shelly D. Yanoff told the press, "We are very pleased, and we are now campaigning for a 'Yes' vote in November.

Rizzo will have no individual opponent on the November ballot — or as Judge Savitt put it, "no opponent but his record in office."

Rizzo's management of the city has put 20 per cent of its residents on welfare or food stamps, and has added 300,000 to the unemployment lines. The city of Philadelphia has a $100 million budget deficit caused by Rizzo's patronage of political allies with high-paying jobs and his willingness to accept financial policies dictated by Philadelphia's finance and business community.

Despite his brash "confidence," a recent poll indicated that 57 per cent of Philadelphia's citizens want to tumble Rizzo.☐

U.N. DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DELAYS VOTE ON PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The U.S. has succeeded in forcing postponement for another year of U.N. consideration of the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

The decision to put off the Puerto Rican question was made by "a consensus" of the U.N.'s Decolonization Committee and thus avoided a potential embarrassment for Washington during an election year. The move also gave the U.S. additional time to promote its phony "Compact of Permanent Union" with which it hopes to forestall growing international denunciation of its domination of the island.

At the same time, the Decolonization Committee reaffirmed the right of the Puerto Rican people to "independence and self-determination." In announcing the consensus for postponement, the Decolonization Committee chairman, U.N. Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania noted "the decisions on Puerto Rico approved by the nonaligned countries" at the recent meeting in Colombo and called on the committee to "resume discussion at its next session."

SALIM'S STATEMENT

Supporters of Puerto Rican independence viewed Salim's statement as significant because it rejected the U.S. view that the status of Puerto Rico is not a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the U.N. The statement also outlined measures to be taken before the question is considered next year.

During the three days of discussion on Puerto Rico, the delegates heard a wide number of Puerto Rican witnesses oppose U.S. colonial domination of their country. Juan Mari Bras, general secretary of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), analyzed U.S. economic, military and cultural penetration as well as the political control exercised by Congress.

The PSP leader also discussed the assassination of his son five months ago, saying that repression in Puerto Rico had reached "unexpected levels" and that the assassination had been "inspired and guided by North American imperialist intelligence."

The stepped-up repression, said Mari Bras, is U.S. imperialism's response to the great advances made this year by the Puerto Rican independence movement internationally and in the U.S.



Puerto Rican rally for independence.

Ruben Berrios, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party and a member of the island's Senate, warned the committee that the U.S. was working hard to have the discussion postponed and urged the members not to accede to Washington's pressure. Also testifying from Puerto Rico were Eneida Vasquez, president of the Puerto Rican Peace Council, and Rev. Alfredo Santiago de Jesus, president of the United Evangelical Churches of Puerto Rico and Christians for Socialism.

For the first time the Decolonization Committee heard a representative of an independence support group from within the U.S. The witness was Arthur Kinoy of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Bronx Inmates Stage Strike Against N.Y. Justice System

(New York, N.Y.) - Inmates at the Bronx House of Detention began a peaceful strike here last week, protesting inhumane visiting restrictions, excessive bails, lack of speedy trials and other New York City criminal justice system abuses.

Almost all of the 500 inmates at the institution remained out of their cells last Wednesday, September 15, refusing to eat, work, attend recreation sessions or receive visitors. Some prisoners refused to attend their court appearances.

"They've been here too long," admitted warden Peter Schaefer. "I don't blame them. Maybe this will help."



Bronx House of Detention inmates CLIFFORD DAVIS and LEON VICTOR listen to reading of demands during recent strike.

"You've got to understand we're human beings," inmate Glenard Jackson told reporters at a hastily convened press conference.

According to jail officials the protest began over the slowness of the pace in which contact-visits were being established. Last May, federal judge Morris E. Lasker ordered that such visits be introduced.

Inmate Johnny Flowers explained that the protest would not end until prisoners were guaranteed that "changes would be made in the court system to allow faster and fairer trials," the *New York Times* reports.

More than a fourth of the inmates in the jail, located in the decaying southwest section of the Bronx, have been awaiting trial for over six months. ☐

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



Although it is a novel,...And Bid Him Sing *is an important work dealing with the effects of American racism on a group of Black Americans self-exiled in Cairo, Egypt, at the time of the 1967 Middle East war. BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. DuBois is well qualilfied as the author of this book, having lived in Cairo for 12 years.*

PART 46

Suliman's apartment was walking distance from Lucia's. I'd stopped by to pick him up on my way there. He was listening to a Billy Holliday re-recording of old classics on a Russian-made portable pickup he'd recently come by, complaining about the poor sound. He fixed me a Turkish coffee that I sipped while he dressed, and we left.

Lucia's was one of the few night spots in Cairo that provided food, drinks and entertainment without at the same time providing hostesses—young women who acted as table, dancing and drinking companions to the largely male clientele—to encourage customers to spend their money. Most Cairenes labeled these girls whores. Some were.

At Lucia's the entertainment was usually a loosely organized pop group that provided music for dancing and backed up some third- or fourth-rate local act. I had seen a dancing snake-charmer, an acrobatic family of three that played havoc on the father's chest, and a Ugandan singer of East African folk songs. The Ugandan, I later learned, was a sometime student at Cairo University. Lucia's was also the only night spot in Cairo that did not feel compelled to feature a belly dancer every night.

Lucia's chief drawing card was its atmosphere, a direct result of its layout and decor. It had three separate bars, each with its own character, and a large dining room with dance floor and stage. Just about whatever one wanted from a night spot one could find at Lucia's. It lacked that pretension to elegance that made so many Cairo clubs unbearable.

As we approached Lucia's, Suliman and I saw the white MG parked across the street from the entrance and knew Hank was on the scene, or at least nearby. He had a habit of parking his car in front of Lucia's and then splitting up his time between Lucia's and the Gohar.

The Gohar was the current most popular discotheque. It was located just behind Lucia's and catered to the American University crowd and the younger embassy set. Hank preferred Lucia's. But he was likely to get invited to more drinks at the Gohar bar.

Entering Lucia's from the street one stepped into a tiny, curtained vestibule and from that into a softly lit room filled with tables for dining and drinking. Midway across the room, two steps led up to a second level with more tables set around three sides of a small dance floor. The raised, spotlighted platform acting as bandstand and stage took up most of the far end of the room.

To the right of the vestibule entrance, swinging doors led into the main bar. It was a long, brightly lit room dominated by a long, solid oak bar along one side with high stools and a foot rail. Booths ran along the opposite wall. At the far end three steps led down to a small, less brightly lit room, on one side of which was a low sitdown bar. Several small tables and low chairs filled the space opposite.

A latticed archway led into a very dimly lit room filled with low, brass tray tables, large cushions, colorful leather hassocks and camel seats. It was known as the Oriental Room and was serviced by the sit-down bar. From the main bar and the sit-down bar doors opened onto a large, covered, outside bar that took up the entire side of the building. In summer, fine latticework shielded this bar from the rest of the passageway. In winter, curtained windows replaced the latticework. One could enter this bar directly from the passageway.

Dancers and the younger crowd usually confined themselves to the dining and dancing area. The regulars, drinkers, passers-by and male friends of the owner kept the main bar busy. The sit-down bar and the Oriental Room provided just the right atmosphere for lovers of all combinations, and was where the occasional adventure-seeking tourist ended up. The outside bar was almost exclusively the domain of Cairo's gays and male pick-ups.

The occasional unescorted woman who drifted in usually held sway in a booth of the main bar. If her reputation wasn't too notorious or her procurement efforts too obvious, she was allowed to stay until she scored. *It was* rumored that those who stayed had a financial arrangement with the owner. Lucia's kitchen provided the standard restaurant fare, serving all three bars. Its prices were moderately high for Cairo, but lower than most entertainment spots.

MAIN BAR

Suliman and I usually spent our time at Lucia's main bar. But because Mohammed's group was playing we decided to take a table on the upper level, close to the bandstand. Abdel Latif, the headwaiter, with whom we'd both occasionally turned on and who maintained an amused-with-the-world attitude and expression at all times, greeted us as we came in.

He'd just come out of the main bar and kept moving, expecting us to enter the swinging doors behind him. When we followed him as he made his way through the dining room and up the two steps, he stopped, turned, and, without changing his expression, said in English:

"Are we to have the honor of your presences among *us* tonight?"

"We've come to listen to your new group," I said.

At the same time Suliman said, "Yeah, you gonna have that honor, so lead us to the table closest to Our Man."

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Strategy"

In this excerpt from the chapter "Strategy" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton outlines the strategy of the successful "Free Huey" movement which spread across the Black communities of this country in the late 1960s.*

PART 68

In addition to this meager evidence, the grand jury heard the testimony of Heanes, Dell Ross, the police officers who arrived at the scene after the shooting, the nurse who had admitted me to Kaiser Hospital, and ballistics experts. It was estimated that seven shots had been fired on the morning of October 28. Patrolman Heanes had received three wounds, and Frey had been shot twice, in the thigh and back.

A completely flattened slug, which had probably ricocheted off some other surface, was found in a door of LaVerne's Volkswagen.

The grand jury took evidence after I was removed from San Quentin to the County Jail in Oakland. Although severely wounded only a few weeks earlier, I was recuperating rapidly and was strong enough to begin planning the political strategy for my trial. I did not want to deal with the legalities — just political strategy.

The number-one political decision made by the Party was that the attorneys stay out of all political decisions concerning the trial. I needed to know the legal ramifications of any move, of course, and I would not question them, but legal niceties were definitely secondary. The ideological and political significance of the trial was of primary importance.

By political strategy I mean this: I wanted to use the trial as a political forum to prove that having to fight for my life was the logical and inevitable outcome of our efforts to lift the oppressor's burden. The Black Panthers' activities and programs, the patrolling of the police, and the resistance of their brutality had disturbed the power structure; now it was gathering its forces to crush our revolution forever. Public attention was assured. Why not use the courtroom and the media to educate our people?

KEY POINT

To us, the key point in the trial was police brutality, but we hoped to do more than articulate that. We also wanted to show that the other kinds of violence poor people suffer — unemployment, poor housing, inferior education, lack of public facilities, the inequity of the draft — were part of the same fabric. If we could organize people against police brutality, as we had begun to do, we might move them toward eliminating related forms of oppression.

The system, in fact, destroys us through neglect much more often than by the police revolver. The gun is only the *coup de grace*, the enforcer. To wipe out the conditions leading up to the *coup de grace* — that was our goal. The gun and the murder it represented would then fade away. Thus, for the Black Panther Party, the goal of the trial was not primarily to save my life, but to organize the people and advance their struggle.



Supporters of Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton march in 1969 May Day rally in front of the S.F. Federal Building as part of a nationwide campaign to publicize the repression against the BPP.

Our goal was not to save my life, because I had accepted what I thought was a certain fate: they would kill me. Everything we did in the next eleven months was predicated on my death. My life had to come to an end sometime, but the people go on; in them lies the possibility for immortality.

The dialectic teaches that all men long for immortality, and this longing is one of the contradictions between man and nature. Man tries to resolve the certainty of death through reversal, by bringing it under control, which is a form of the will to power. But since each man eventually gives up his life, death can be controlled only through the ongoing life of the people.

MY DEATH

Because I saw my death drawing closer, I often wondered how I would prepare for it. A person never knows how he will act prior to the experience itself. Knowing that the most valuable thing anyone has is his life, I could not be sure in what way I would give it up, particularly under the threat of the gas chamber.

I had faced death before, but under different circumstances. There had been a spontaneity and a suddenness in each confrontation, and the possibility of outwitting death. But when the state kills you, there are no odds; the inevitability of death is absolute. To face execution by the state demands a special kind of courage — the ability to act with grace and dignity in a totally degrading situation. It is the ultimate form of truth.

The first defense strategy that Charles Garry decided upon was a series of pretrial motions in state and federal courts questioning the validity of grand juries — to prove that my indictment was both illegal and unjust. Garry not only presented arguments against the composition of grand juries, which rarely represent a cross-section of the community, but also maintained that the system itself is un-Constitutional.

GRAND JURY

An indictment by a grand jury, he argued, imperils the right to a fair trial. In a grand jury hearing, which is always held in secret, the defendant and his lawyer are not present. Evidence against the accused is presented to the jury by the district attorney, but no cross-examination is allowed, and no evidence can be introduced by the defendant. While it is true that grand jury testimony is inadmissable at trials, the fact that the transcript of a grand jury hearing can be published by the press offers little chance of public impartiality toward the accused.

Public opinion can be greatly influenced by these transcripts, especially since all evidence and testimony are presented at the discretion of the district attorney, who is out to prove the defendant's guilt. So it hardly seems fair that a trial jury can then be selected from citizens who have heard of or read the evidence that was responsible for an indictment. After all, an indictment means only that the grand jury felt there was enough evidence of guilt to bring the accused to trial.

TO BE CONTINUED

INTERVIEW WITH ESTEEMED PRESIDENT OF FRELIMO AND PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

SAMORA MACHEL ON THE LIBERATED ZONES

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents an enlightening interview with Samora Machel, esteemed president of FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the revolutionary example daily being implemented in the former liberated territories of his country. Conducted by Wilfred Burchett of the Guardian, *the interview with President Machel takes on a timely significance as this month marks the 12th anniversary of FRELIMO's launching of the Mozambican people's armed struggle on September 25, 1964. Viva FRELIMO! A Luta Continua (The Struggle Continues)!!*

During my travels through the provinces, districts and villages of Mozambique, I realized the key role the liberated zones played in the revolutionary struggle of the people of Mozambique.

Everything from education to economic development is based on the experiences of the liberated zones, and almost invariably, those holding official positions were active in the national liberation struggle.

It was natural, therefore, that in my interviews with Samora Machel — 43-year-old president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the People's Republic of Mozambique — we would discuss the crucial role of the liberated zones.

In answer to a previous question, Machel had described the liberated zones as a "laboratory of ideas" insulated from the habits and way of life imposed by the Portuguese colonialists.

"For us, the liberated zone is not just the specific liberation of a territory but the liberation of the mind, liberation from a system," Machel explained.

I was, of course, very eager to further discuss these "laboratories of ideas," and their importance for national liberation struggles.

Q: To what extent can one draw general lessons from the very specific problems tackled in the liberated zones?

"In the liberated zones we introduced concrete measures to abolish the exploitation of man by man," Machel answered. "That is why we spoke earlier of the necessity of correctly defining the enemy. It is a question of exploitation — of an exploiter class.

"During the struggle we developed our capacity to define correctly this enemy. . .The first measures we took once we had state power were to nationalize health, education, justice and property. (By nationalization, Machel is referring to FRELIMO's policy of transforming these institutions into tools that would help form the new society.) This corresponded to our struggle against exploitation in the liberated zones. . .

Mozambique Pilot Schools Vanguard Continuing Pe

(Tete, Mozambique) — Two structures I visited during the same day here in Tete Province symbolize Mozambique's colonial past and revolutionary future.

The first was the giant Cabora Bassa Dam — one of the largest hydroelectric power stations in the world. It was built with sophisticated controls meant to insure that not a single kilowatt of electricity it produces will course through the veins of liberated Mozambique.

Everything now goes to South Africa to pay off the former Portuguese regime's debt to Pretoria for financing the construction — and it will be 15-25 years before Cabora Bassa can be harnessed to serve the needs of the Mozambican people.

I then left the paved highway connecting the provincial capital to the dam, traveling a deeply rutted dirt road to visit the site of a modest start in the building of a new society.

Here was the collection of thatch and mud-coated-over-frames buildings which constitute the pilot school of Jeque.

"What makes a pilot school different from the others?" I asked the director, Comdr. Goncalves Koliate Chahona, a tall, lean man in leopard skin-type camouflage uniform.

"Everything from building the schoolrooms and living quarters to study and work in the fields is done collectively," he replied.

"All problems are also solved collectively. If problems arise between the children of a class, they do their best to solve them through discussion at that level. If not between the children themselves, then between them and the teachers — and only as a last resort are they taken up at administration level. But at every level, it is done through discussion. From the beginning they thus participate in running their own affairs, settling their own problems.

"They consciously study not to advance their own interests — which was the goal of anyone fortunate and privileged enough to get some education in the past — but to better serve the majority of the people. They are already used to working in a collective way for the future socialist society — with high moral qualities, good educational standards and absolute devotion to our country and people. The fact that the pupils come from all over the country and that they live, study and work together is a big help in getting rid of tribalist and racist ideas."



1973 LITERACY CAMPAIGN POSTER

Serve The People

There were 390 pupils and 12 teachers. Subjects taught include Portuguese language — the single national language in both Angola and Mozambique — mathematics, history, geography, politics, drawing and physical education. There are still no textbooks — the People's Republic is barely one year old — but teaching was according to a national program approved by the Ministry of Education. Casual talks with some of the pupils indicated that the idea of serving the people had struck roots. And for most of those I talked to, the principle had been a part of their lives for some time.

Macude Ali, for instance, 18 years old and just completing his second year, had been in the people's armed forces from the age of 13.

"And before that?" I asked. "I transported arms to help the resistance." What did he want to do after completing his studies? "Anything that serves the people," he quickly replied. Asked what subject he liked the best, he said: "Politics." As to why? "Because it is the subject that best expresses the unity of the people and that unity is the thing that is most important now."

Ofelia Jorge, a 15-year-old girl from Cabo

"We had to have definite stands on such questions. We had to have people's health, people's education. This was not accomplished without struggle. There were those who tried to defend privileged positions in these fields. We understood this as a natural sequel to the society in which those who defended these positions were brought up. It is also why we decided that crime is a social, and not a legal problem. That is why we involved the people in the investigation, judgement and punishment of criminals and wrongdoers.

"Some people said, 'Why were you in such a hurry to nationalize these fields immediately after independence?' But we had tried this out in the liberated zones. And it worked. This is what we mean when we talk of the countryside and invading the cities.

People's Dictatorship

"Can one generalize? What is important is to accept and engage in political and ideological struggle inside a front by defining the greatest possible unity and in fighting for this unity in every phase of the struggle. We had such internal struggles in 1968, 1969 and 1970. Some people said: 'You have lots of divisions. Why so many divisions inside your front? You must find ways and means of reconciling the differences between the various members of the front!' But you cannot arrive at such unity without defining on each occasion what unity is possible.

"At each new phase of the struggle, the content and basis for unity has to be redefined. When it is defined, the minority transforms itself into an enemy — and has to be excluded from the community. What is at stake is more than just unleashing an action — the people must exercise dictatorship over that hostile minority. There is no system without dictatorship. The question is who exercises it — and for whom?

"Dictatorship is always the instrument of the class in power. Who is the ruling class in our country today? It is the people who hold power. The people's police are there to repress reactionaries, saboteurs, racists, rumormongers, divisionists and others who seek to sabotage and destroy our revolution. It is the question of who exercises the dictatorship. Who won? Who fought? Who revolted against the Portuguese colonialists and dared to engage them in armed struggle? Who won that war? Who defended the new system? The people.

FRELIMO Government

"What we now have is the most fundamental form of democracy. It is this that makes our enemies afraid. They wanted to demobilize us; they refuse to speak of the government of Mozambique — they refer to it only as the FRELIMO government. They intend this to be pejorative, but in fact it helps us. People know what FRELIMO stands for — that FRELIMO organized the national liberation struggle and guided it to victory, a victory for the whole people. Such enemies want to denigrate socialism. But the people see that it is actually the most human system. It rejects racism because it hinders unity. It shows real respect for the people. They see that FRELIMO wages a constant struggle against discrimination of all types, that it is against exploitation. People say — 'if that's socialism, it's great.' They see that they really run their affairs.

"You asked whether our experiences can be a model for other revolutions. We can be a source of inspiration for other revolutions, just as we drew inspiration — and continue to do so — from the struggle of other peoples. But there is no one model for other peoples. We are all models for all."

Q: How have the experiences of the liberated zones influenced the postwar policies for building the new society?

"In each fundamental question of our present activities, we seek inspiration from the experiences of our own struggle. . .For example, over the question of the first nationalizations. Why? Because our experiences in administering public health, education, justice, the political and social structures were all accomplished by popular mobilization; by people's participation in decision-making and by implementation of the decisions taken.

"These experiences constitute a precious legacy. We must defend them in order to provoke — at the national level — the rupture with the old values, myths and habits, with the structures and ensemble of social life, with the organization and production inherited from the colonialist society and which still exist in our midst. These experiences represent the materialization of our gains. The necessities of organizing our life in the the liberated zones provided concrete solutions which we now apply to today's problems in the tasks of national reconstruction.



President SAMORA MACHEL addresses the people of Mozambique. In recent interview he stated, "Collective thought was born in the liberated zones. . . FRELIMO, a vanguard organization, is the materialization of this."

"Practice showed that we could solve problems without modern technology, without big resources — but with our own strength and organization. This meant essentially relying on ourselves. The experiences of organizing our life in the liberated zones were successful because we gave priority to politics.

"Concretely, the nationalizations were possible because of the day-to-day experiences of the people running such affairs in the liberated zones. (Within one month of the proclamation of independence on June 25, 1975, the People's Republic nationalized medical services, education, most urban property and the land — the main sectors of exploitation which had largely been in the hands of the Portuguese.)

"Collective thought was born in the liberated zones, collective thought in leadership and in decision-making. FRELIMO, a vanguard organization, is the materialization of this. Within its framework, people were forged and tempered in the process of political struggle and armed with the ideology that everything done had to serve the interests of the people. This had to be the only criteria."□

ple's Revolution

Delgado, had also transported arms during the resistance. "How?" I asked. "Like the others, in a basket on my head." Asked what subject she liked best and why, she replied: "Geography — because I learn about my own country and the rest of the world."

Pressed as to what she would like to do later on, she answered: "Be a nurse and serve the people that way."

What was impressive here was that the students were completely at their ease and self-confident, expressing themselves without any prodding from the teachers or director.

Such schools are the real crucibles of the new society. From here students go on to special FRELIMO secondary schools from which they will emerge as highly motivated cadres at all levels of the administration.

The importance of such schools — as distinct from the regular primary schools already functioning in all the liberated zones since the early 1970s — can be judged from the fact that when FRELIMO was formed in 1962, there were less than 5,000 pupils — Black and of mixed race — in primary schools in all Mozambique. By the early 1970s, however, there were over 200,000 at school in the liberated zones.

Within a few years, hundreds, and then thousands, of young cadres — "immunized," as President Samora Machel expressed it, against the values and ideas of the old society, both Portuguese colonialist and tribal feudalist — will be available as the motors of the new society.

They will be armed with the view that service to the people is the highest motive in life. The pupils in the pilot schools are called "continuadores," which implies that they are the continuators of the revolution their fathers, mothers and elder brothers and sisters launched.□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

ONE MILLION ASSEMBLE IN TIEN AN MEN SQUARE, STAND IN SILENCE

VAST OUTPOURING OF RESPECT AT MEMORIAL FOR MAO TSE-TUNG

(Peking, People's Republic of China) — In what was perhaps the most massive human display of honor and respect the world has ever witnessed, at exactly 3:00 p.m. last Saturday, September 18, over 800 million Chinese people of all nationalities — including an estimated one million workers, peasants soldiers and students assembled here in historic Tien An Men Square — stood at attention for three minutes in silent memorial tribute to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who died on September 9 at the age of 82.

Simultaneously, the mournful wailing of hundreds of thousands of sirens, horns and whistles filled the air throughout the People's Republic, signaling a fitting farewell to Chairman Mao, one of history's most brilliant and inspiring revolutionary theoreticians and practitioners.

It was here in Peking's Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) Square on October 1, 1949, that Mao Tse-tung mounted the huge rostrum and spoke the words, "Our nation well never again be an insulted nation. The Chinese people have stood up," thus proclaiming the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Last Saturday afternoon, however, the magenta-colored rostrum was decorated and surrounded by evergreens, flowers, wreaths and funeral bunting. Rather than the singular figure of Chairman Mao — the "Great Helmsman" who guided the Chinese people from the darkness of their ancient feudal slumber to the spotlight of world history in socialist revolutionary triumph — virtually the entire leadership of the Chinese Communist Party stood at attention.

Yet, as in that earth-shaking moment almost 28 years ago, arrayed throughout the vast Square and along the Avenue of Eternal Peace for a mile in each direction were the Chinese people — long rectangles of army men and women in green tunics, white-shirted school children and blue-shirted workers and peasants.



Mournful Chinese pay tribute at the funeral bier of MAO TSE-TUNG in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Nearby, in the Great Hall of the People, enclosed in a glass bier and surrounded by flowers and wreaths, lay the body of Chairman Mao, partially covered by the red flag. Over 350,000 Chinese people passed through the Great Hall to view their beloved leader during the eight-day memorial.

As the three minutes of silence ended, an army band struck up the dirge-like chords of the funeral march. Following the playing of the national anthem and the Internationale, Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng read the funeral oration. (See article, this page.)

Concluding his address with the words, "Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher, Chairman Mao Tse-tung," Premier Hua then led the assemblage in three bows toward the giant.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



Chairman MAO TSE-TUNG.

"NEVER FORGET CLASS STRUGGLE"

Chinese Prime Minister Delivers Funeral Oration For Chairman Mao

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents excerpts from the funeral oration in tribute to Chairman Mao Tse-tung given by Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng in Tien An Men Square on September 18, 1976.

"Over the last few days, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been immersed in boundless sorrow at the passing of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The cause that our great leader Chairman Mao devoted his whole life to is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people.

"Chairman Mao tempered and nurtured our party in the struggles it carried out under his leadership against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the party in hard, long, acute and complex class struggle. . .

"Chairman Mao time and again admonished the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, 'Never forget class struggle.' He pointed out that socialist society covers a considerable long historical period and that throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism, and established the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. . .

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung was the greatest Marxist of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

NETO: "OUR STRENGTH RESIDES IN THE PEOPLE"

The following is an update on the current status of the Angolan Revolution as interpreted by Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA). The interview was conducted in mid-July by Afrique-Asie, *a French biweekly, and distributed by* People's Translation Service.



Angolan people's army displays modern weapons in Luanda parade. President NETO, inset.

PART 2

Q: It is nevertheless difficult to believe that the existence of bases such as Matadi, Dilolo and others is not known by the Zairean government. And it is astonishing after the accord passed at Brazzaville by President Mobutu, that he could demonstrate such a great tolerance with regard to the aggressors of the PRA.

NETO: Yes, it's hard to believe that it could pass unnoticed. But we hope to clear up the situation in the course of the next talks that we must have with the Republic of Zaire.

Q: Has the meeting which just took place among the heads of state of the OAU on the island of Mauritius had any particular importance for Angola?

NETO: The meetings of the OAU are always important because they bring together all the African countries. This one did not present any point that was specifically important to Angola. Moreover, none of the problems facing the Angolan people can be solved by the OAU. It is obviously up to the Angolan people to solve them. The problems of relations with other countries were discussed. Having entered the African community, we brought our contribution.

Q: As far as the U.N. goes, what comments can you make about the American veto in the Security Council of the admission of Angola to the U.N.?

NETO: The U.S. used its veto because it plans to exert pressure on the PRA in order to make it accept a particular way of life which we don't want, violating our sovereignty, trying to modify the principles which guide the social organzation of our country. They have merely succeeded in creating a temporary situation. We will enter into the U.N. in a few months and the voice of Angola will be heard in the General Assembly.

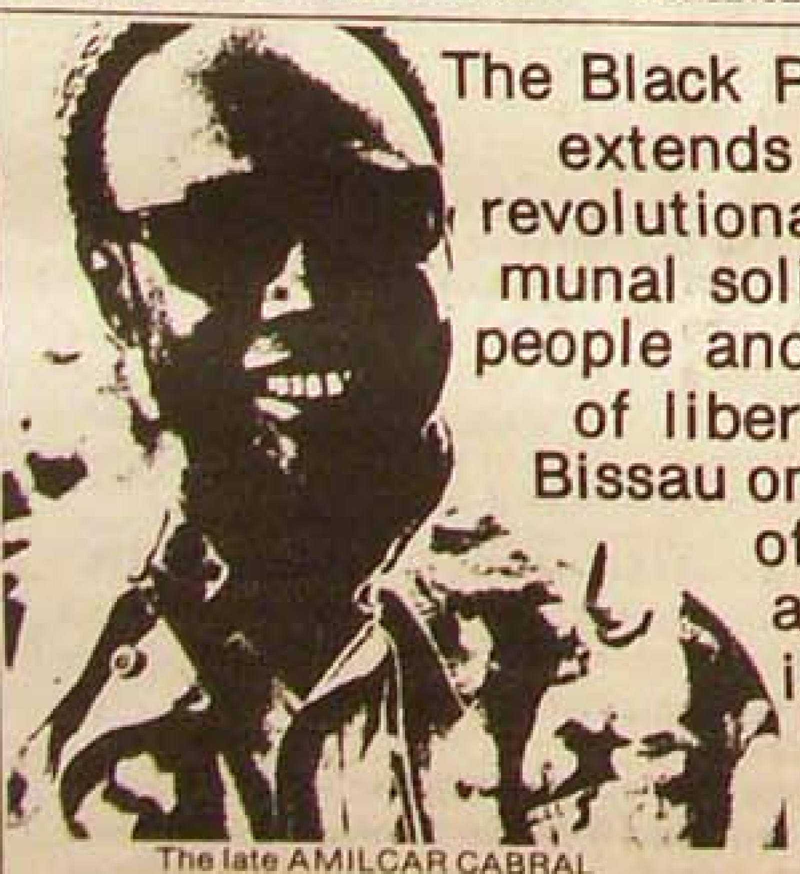
The excuse they use is always the same: the presence of Cuban comrades, military and civilian, and of Soviet comrades in Angola. It cannot be otherwise as long as a country is attacked by forces at the service of imperialism. It is normal that it should be so. But Angola, according to the calculations of the American planners, should be within the zone of American influence. It is not. And the fact that we are not aligned either with the Soviets or with the Cubans completely escapes the *strategic conceptions of the Americans.*

Sooner or later, anyway, the U.S. will establish diplomatic relations with us. We don't wish to avoid relations with the U.S., because we want to have contacts with all the peoples of the world. And I voice the wish that this take place as soon as possible. For the moment that veto does not signify a defeat for Angola. It will be rather a defeat for those who will be obliged to retract that veto.

Q: There is another Western country, France, which follows a political line that one might term ambiguous. On one hand, it hurries to recognize the PRA; on the other, it poses as the protector of the FNLA, UNITA and FLEC. And at the same time that it claims to establish relations free of neocolonialism with the African countries, it appears as a privileged partner in South Africa, to which it sells arms and, recently, a nuclear generator. How do you view the relations between the PRA and France?

NETO: With France we will also have friendly relations. But one thing that is certain is that since the beginning of our liberation struggle we have always resented the hostility of that country. While we were fighting against the Portuguese colonialists, France was always on their side. We couldn't even pass through Paris or other French cities. We have been able

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



The late AMILCAR CABRAL

The Black Panther Party extends greetings of revolutionary intercommunal solidarity to the people and government of liberated Guinea-Bissau on the occasion of their second anniversary of independence, September 24, 1976.

"Unity, Struggle, Vigilance"

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Azania

Recent rebellions in Soweto and other "townships" in Azania (South Africa) "are the beginning of the final thrust. . . of the total liquidation of the apartheid regime," David Sibeko, director of foreign affairs and U.N. representative for the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, declared at a recent press conference in Lagos, Nigeria. According to *Hsinhua* news service, Sibeko emphasized that no country was ever liberated by external forces and that the will of the Azanian people to free themselves is invincible. He rejected any proposals for dialogue with the White apartheid government, maintaining that such talks would be a betrayal to the Black liberation struggle.

Namibia

In a recent interview with the *Zambia Daily Mail*, South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) leader Sam Nujoma said that the Namibian liberation organization would fight to crush any government installed in the territory by South Africa. Attacking the South African government's proposal that Namibia become "independent" in 1978, Nujoma said that the White minority regime is illegally occupying Namibia and therefore has no right to announce plans for "independence." "SWAPO will, therefore, continue to intensify armed struggle. We will continue to fight until genuine democracy, freedom and independence are achieved," Nujoja said.

Nigeria

A Nigerian newspaper has called on African and other developing countries to safeguard their 200-mile exclusive economic zones, protect their maritime resources and fight exploitation by Western powers. An editorial in the *Daily Times*, published in Lagos, Nigeria, criticizes "full utilization" clauses which industrialized countries "want to write into the relevant conventions of the sea," thereby neutralizing the rights of the country whose territory includes a particular waterway, and condemns deep sea extraction of natural resources solely for the benefit of the rich nations.



Azanian youth runs past bodies of two Soweto men killed by South African police.

WHITE BACKLASH INTENSIFIES IN CAPE TOWN

6 KILLED, 35 WOUNDED IN SOWETO ANTI-KISSINGER PROTEST

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - At least six students of Soweto "township" were killed and more than 35 wounded by police last Friday during a massive Black protest against the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the White apartheid state. (See article, page 7.)

Gathering in schoolyards throughout Soweto, the students sang freedom songs and carried placards denouncing Kissinger. One placard described the U.S. diplomat as "a murderer" and another, pinned to a church fence, read: "Dr. Kissinger, get out of Azania (South Africa) — don't bring your disguised American oppression into Azania."

As reported in the *New York Times*, Black eyewitnesses to the violence disputed police accounts concerning the shooting deaths. Maj. Gen. David J. Kriel, assistant police commissioner in charge of riot control, said that police opened fire on the Black students after they started throwing stones and damaging property.

However, G.J. Tabane, headmaster of Ntoane High School — one of six schools involved in the anti-Kissinger protest — said that the police began shooting without cause.

The headmaster went on to explain that a crowd of students, most of whom were in their early teens, were singing in the Ntoane schoolyard, whose main gate was locked, when police came on the scene. "The police blasted the gate open before gaining entry," Tabane said. "When three vans drove in with heavily armed Black and White policeman, the pupils began scattering in different directions.

"That's when the firing started. Some of the pupils were wounded by shotgun pellets. There was a great deal of confusion as the pupils screamed in pain. It was ugly. I have never witnessed anything like that before," Tabane said.

Nine miles away in Johannesburg, there was an outbreak of firebombings and several bomb scares in the White area of the city. A newspaper, a lawyer's office, a university and a private home were among the buildings firebombed. No deaths were reported.

Meanwhile, 1,000 miles to the south in Cape Town at least 12 people were killed and over 40 injured during renewed anti-apartheid protests in the city, which is heavily populated with Colored people — those of mixed racial heritage. Cape Town recently has been rocked with growing violence instigated by White vigilantes against Black and Colored citizens. A group of these vigilantes killed one Colored teenager and wounded another on September 17 when the two were allegedly stealing milk in the country town of Oudtshoorn, about 200 miles east of Cape Town.

Although Cape Town police publicly expressed "increasing concern" over the bands of gun-toting White vigilantes who patrolled the streets of the city's White suburbs, the president of one suburb said he had organized a White vigilante unit "with the blessing of the police."

Earlier in the week, over half of Cape Town's 200,000 Colored workers participated in a two-day strike, while Blacks in Soweto and Alexandra "townships" conducted a successful three-day job boycott, the second one for Soweto in three weeks. Over 80 per cent of Soweto's Black workers observed the strike.

WORKERS' STRIKE

This latest Soweto workers' strike was called for in pamphlets distributed throughout the "township" by the Students Representative Council. Nineteen-year-old Tsietsi Mashinini, one of the main organizers of Black protests in Soweto over the last three months, is the Council's leader. He has managed to evade police for two months.

The *Johannesburg World*, South Africa's largest Black newspaper, reported that police shot 16 Black people to death during the Soweto/Alexandra work strike while police maintained that they only killed three Blacks. The country's largest morning newspaper, the *Rand Daily Mail*, said there is growing evidence of a "massive police cover-up" on the extent of casualties.

Retaliating against the workers' strike, police in armored personnel carriers swept through Soweto and Alexandra, arresting at least 900 people.□

West Bank Palestinian Killed By Israelis

(Jerusalem, Occupied West Bank) — Israeli border policemen opened fire on a Palestinian demonstration near the Jewish quarter of the walled Old City last week, killing a 24-year-old West Bank Arab and wounding a teenager.

The Friday demonstration here was the outgrowth of two days of protests, centering in the two large West Bank towns of Nablus and Hebron, against increasing Zionist "settlements" in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

Last week's death marks the eleventh Palestinian killed this year while protesting the illegal military occupation.

DATE SET OCTOBER 26

O.A.U. Calls For Diplomatic Boycott Of Transkei "Independence"

(Pretoria, South Africa) - South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster and Chief Kaiser Matanzima signed a series of economic agreements here last week in preparation for the October 26 "independence" of the Transkei "homeland." Meanwhile, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is demanding a worldwide diplomatic boycott of the Transkei because its recognition would constitute acceptance of the racist apartheid system.

A 160-mile-long strip of territory on the Indian Ocean coast (the size of Denmark), the Transkei is the first of Azania's (South Africa's) 10 tribal "homelands" to receive autonomy — on paper — from the Pretoria regime. The three million people who are members of or have tribal links to the Xhosa or Sotho tribes — including 1.3 to two million Azanians of Xhosa or Sotho heritage who have never lived in the Transkei — will lose their South African citizenship on October 26 to become citizens of a Black state totally dependent on South Africa for its economic survival.



The Transkei "homeland" (see map) was created to strip Black Azanians (South Africans) of their citizenship rights.

As pointed out by a White South African columnist, if carried out to its logical conclusion, South Africa's policy of "separate development" will eventually result in "19 million Black foreigners living in South Africa. . .and a White minority government looking after the affairs of 6.6 million Whites. We will be the only country in the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Oakland Community School "Approach To Learning"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

examined and found useful (freedom with discipline).

"Specifically, it is expected that children will know what *they are learning, why it is relevant and* how *to understand and use specific information. It is further expected that children will know how to read and write well and to understand and be able to employ math concepts well. Without these tools we believe children will have no ability to discover and gain for themselves more knowledge or to maneuver their way through life's total experience in a meaningful manner.*

"As an educational institution, we believe this is our task, our duty, to open the door to allowing students to learn how to think, not what to think."

Central to education at the OCS is the focus on the individual ability and skills of each child. Some of the children who come to the School have been arbitrarily classified as "uneducable" by public schools. This classification may be given because a particular child does not learn as quickly as his or her peers.

Strongly rejecting the idea of an "uneducable" child, OCS staff take time to get to know their students in order to determine *their individual strengths and weaknesses.* Above all, children are encouraged to learn at a pace most comfortable for them — eliminating the vicious system of competition fostered by public schools.

Unlike many other alternative schools which do not utilize homework as part of their curricula, the OCS considers home-*work an integral part of each* child's learning experience, particularly in the areas of language and mathematics.

The expansion of OCS course offerings this year to include secondary education, along with the School's trailblazing approach to education, are just two examples of why the model school is one of the most influential educational institutions in the state of California and well on its way to achieving a similar national reputation. □



BPINS photo

Children in Level 1 class are taught how to recognize their names.

WORLD SCOPE

Ireland

The International Affairs Bureau of Ireland's progressive Sinn Fein organization has agreed to provide an electrocardiograph to the regional hospital of Dalatando, located in Angola's Cuanza Norte province. A Sinn Fein representative visited the region recently and took note of the fact that the hospital had only 80 beds and five doctors to serve 300,000 people. Basic supplies at the hospital are in such short supply that razors are often used in place of surgical scalpels. The electrocardiograph machine will speed up the diagnosis of heart complaints and save valuable bed space and time in the hospital. SinnFein is asking that all contributions towards this project be sent to International Affairs Bureau, Sinn Fein, 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Korea

The formerly neutral Korean village of Panmunjom is now divided along a military demarcation line that runs through the middle of the 875-yard-wide village. There have been numerous confrontations between North Korean troops and U.S. occupation forces and as a result of this, troops from either side of the armistice line will be restricted to their own areas. Formerly, personnel from both sides were free to move and mingle throughout Panmunjom, which is located in the 2.5 mile-wide Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Korea.

Spain

In the first legal demonstration for Catalonian liberties and civil rights in over 37 years, 25,000 cheering, flag-waving people recently turned out in the town of San Boi de Llobregat to demand regional autonomy. Although the rally was dominated by leftist forces in Catalonia, there was representation from all sectors of the region. The night before the rally, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez announced that, as part of the country's transition from a dictatorship, an election was to be held in June to elect a parliament.

ENTERTAINMENT



Panther's Poem

Don't cry
Don't cry for me
When I die

Because what that
has died

Will be reborne

And my life
So easily given
To the people

Will help to build
A new world;

Free of racism!
Free of Pollution!
Free of Trash!
Free of wars!
Free of Lies!
Free of Greed!

Free to be you and me
Free of the need to be free...

Gerald Goodman

A Single Hero Of The Revolution

In a tiny thatched hut with hard mud floor
The young husband rises from a makeshift wooden bed
His poor wife, dying slowly of cancer, is asleep
His hungry children lie silent in blankets on the floor
He eats a small bowl of gruel and departs by the dirt road.

Behind some low hills, he finds this one deserted cave
Inside, he rolls off pamphlets from his tiny printing press
His pamphlets denounce injustice, tyranny and murder
He must stop at noon to plough the stony field near his hut
He dreams of better crops, care for his wife, school for his children.

Two cruel policemen burst into the cave and coldly kill him
They wreck his tiny printing press and spit upon him
A single hero of the Revolution is dead.

Charles Slade
British Columbia, Canada

SAN FRANCISCO NEWSREEL SPONSORS FALL FILM SERIES



Palestinian refugee camp. New fall film series sponsored by S.F. Newsreel will document the story of Palestinian liberation and other progressive struggles.

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Making good on its promise of a spirited resurgence on the local scene, San Francisco Newsreel, a popular eight-year-old filmmaking and distribution organization, is sponsoring a Fall Film Series of politically meaningful films beginning October 8.

Providing community access to films on contemporary national and international issues has long been Newsreel's primary purpose and the Fall Film Series is no exception:

•October 8: *To Live In Freedom*, a unique film that unravels the tensions and conflicts that exist between the Palestinian people and the state of Israel, along with providing contrasts between conditions in the new Zionist settlements and Palestinian refugee camps.

•October 15: *Uno y Otra Vez*, a petroleum factory in Mexico is the scene of a worker's vigorous campaign to replace corrupt leadership. A penetrating look at corruption and its relation to larger society.

•October 29: *Why Work?*, a documentary addressing the subject of overcoming worker alienation, the film shows experiments in worker participation in the U.S., Britain and Germany.

•November 12: *The Lament of Arthur O'Leary*, a compelling drama which provides profound insights into the Irish liberation struggle.

•November 19: *Action: The October Crisis of 1970*, a fine film on organized French dissent in Quebec, the rise of the FLQ (Front for the Liberation of Quebec), and the establishment of martial law.

All films in the Fall Series will be held at Richardson Hall, University of California Extension, 55 Laguna Street, here in San Francisco. Admission is a $2 donation per program, $8 for the entire series.

A brief speaker or relevant film short will accompany each feature.

With 140 films in its catalog, the recent merger of Newsreel with Resolution, Inc., another local filmmaking and distribution organization, has enhanced the nonprofit groups' ability to serve the community.

Collectively, the two organizations have produced over 15 films, including *Redevelopment*, an internationally-acclaimed documentary on the "urban renewal" in this city's Fillmore District.

Available along with local films, Newsreel provides valuable access to several internationally-acclaimed documentaries, including: *Last Grave at Dimbaza*, the secretly-made Swedish film which exposes the shocking brutalities of South African apartheid; *Montgomery to Memphis*, the moving chronicle of the Black civil rights movement, tracing the struggles led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for justice and equality in the face of Southern White bigotry and hatred; and *The Steelmakers*, the first North Korean film released in the United States.

In the belief that money should not get in the way of film use, Newsreel is unique in having a sliding scale rental policy allowing groups with limited resources to utilize the films.

For further information on the Fall Film Series, or to obtain a catalog of Newsreel films, contact, San Francisco Newsreel, 630 Natoma, San Francisco, California 94101, or call (415) 621-6196.□

Funeral Oration For Chairman Mao

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
contemporary era. With the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he launched the great struggle in the international Communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, brought about the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward.

"The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must respond to the call of the party Central Committee actively turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, 'Practice Marxism, and not revision; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.'

"Internally, we must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, take class struggle as the key link adhere to the basic line and the policies of the party for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping. . .We are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying our motherland.

"Externally, we must continue to carry out resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, and never seek hegemony. We must strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, strengthen our unity with the people of Third-World countries. . .

"We must unite with all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations in the world and wage a common struggle for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and the realization of communism on earth, for the liberation of all mankind! Chairman Mao Tse-tung will live forever in our hearts! Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought!

"Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher, Chairman Mao Tse-tung."□



Over one million Chinese people filled Peking's Tien An Men Square in a solemn tribute to the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.



Vast Outpouring Of Respect

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
50-foot high photographic portrait of Chairman Mao which stands in the center of the square.

Wang Hung-wen, the young Vice-Chairman from Shanghai — whose picture appeared alongside Premier Hua during the televised broadcast of the speech — called out the timing of the bows, as one million people bent from the waist in unison.

The memorial rally came to a somber close with the playing of "The East Is Red," the prophetic song which has become the anthem of the Chinese Communist Party.

"The current situation is one of great disorder under heaven," Mao once wrote, "and one in which the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountain."

Early in life, Mao Tse-tung dared to put his full faith and devotion in this "rising storm" — the indominable power of the people in permanent revolution — and once the immutable bond was realized, Chairman Mao audaciously rode astride the brisk winds of change, transforming the face of the globe while trumpeting the coming of a new humanity.

ETERNAL GLORY

"Our Strength Resides In The People"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18
to observe the tight band which united France to South Africa and which now appears in a scandalous way with the furnishing of a nuclear generator to that country!

POLITICAL SUPPORT

We have been able to confirm France's constant political support of South Africa, a regime which we consider an offense to the Africa peoples. Moreover, French territory, and more precisely its capital, has become the center of subversive movements working against different African countries. There one finds a center where reactionary individuals who are bitterly opposed to Angola, the Congo, Guinea and the former Portuguese colonies, are regrouping. In short, France is the sanctuary of all the reactionary organizations, which distribute their subversive propaganda from there, against progressive African regimes.

I think we're dealing with an orientation which cannot possibly bear results. One day, however, we will come to an agreement with the French authorities, all the more certainly because the French people have always clearly shown their opposition to colonialism, neocolonialism and to imperialism. Sooner or later that tendency will prevail.

The present orientation of the French government must be combatted. And we strongly protest the signing of the contract providing for the delivery of nuclear generators to South Africa, at the very same time that it is perpetrating abominable and massive massacres against Africans. Furthermore, South Africa has just attacked us, has just been condemned by the U.N., and during the course of its long history as a racist country, has never ceased its attempts to dominate the free nations of Africa.

TO BE CONTINUED

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Panama

The Panamanian government has charged U.S. armed forces operating in the Canal Zone with following a "destabilization plan" aimed at creating chaos in this small Central American nation. The charge came in the wake of a series of student protests that have plagued the country. In a formal protest note to U.S. Ambassador William J. Jordan, Panamanian Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd charged the U.S. with interfering in Panama's internal affairs. He stated that an American serviceman and two civilian employees of the Defense Department had been arrested for "active participation" in the student disturbances. The Panamanians also charged that the Canal Zone was being used as a haven for conspirators and opponents of General Torrijos' government.

Argentina

Nine policemen were recently killed in the northern city of Rosario while in another incident a high federal police official was shot to death. In an unofficial report, leftist guerrillas were said to have set off a bomb concealed in an automobile at an intersection in Rosario. The bomb exploded as a police bus rode by, killing nine policemen. In Buenos Aires, chief inspector Carlo Baldovinos was shot to death by leftist guerrillas firing from a vehicle. Also, in La Plata, 30 miles south of Buenos Aires, the bodies of two leftists were found after they had been abducted by armed gunmen who claimed to be policemen.

Mexico

Mexico peasants are currently waging an intense battle to achieve long-promised agrarian reform. Since last October, private farmers have had their land invaded by thousands of peasants demanding equal distribution of the land. The most heated and violent confrontations have occurred in Mexico's richly fertile Sonora and Sinaloa regions, where armed battles have been fought. In some cases, the peasants have occupied farmland for a period of two to four weeks. In other instances, they have taken permanent possession of the land.

MARTIAL ARTS

Body Movement

Many of those arm and leg movements involving a sudden change of pace, or apparent increase/decrease in the motion of a hand, foot, or object to be thrown, are due to following certain rules and patterns of math and physics (that branch of science that studies movement and motion changes of real things).

Though two people may have similar abilities in performance, the person better able to understand and apply the general rules of moving things can, for the most part, run faster, endure longer, jump higher, or incorporate those skills into seemingly "unrelated" areas such as reading speeds, math or academic comprehension, dancing, or reaction times to stress conditions.

After momentum (striking force of an object as it makes contact with another object, or passes a designated point) in a throwing movement has been generated by a long radius (half the distance through a circle) and a long arc (a marked distance around the outside of a circle) in the swing, the speed may be increased without applying additional force (no longer are more muscles needed to come into action) by suddenly shortening the radius of the arc (the circular-type movement quickly moves along a straight line to a target). This effect is seen in the "pull in" while swinging in a circle, an object attached to a rope and then letting it go, or the action of the legendary Argentine weapon, the bola. Snapping a towel or a whip are also common examples of this same shortened principle.

The whiplike or coiled spring action of the human body in its striking or throwing movement pattern is a remarkable phenomenon. The movement of the body may start with a push of the toes, continue with a straightening of the knees and the trunk, add the turning of the shoulders, the upper arm swing, and end with a whipping, pushing, ballistic-type snap in the forearm and wrist. The timing of each segment adds its speed to that of the others.

SPORTS

"HURRICANE" CARTER—JOHN ARTIS RETRIAL MOVED TO JERSEY CITY

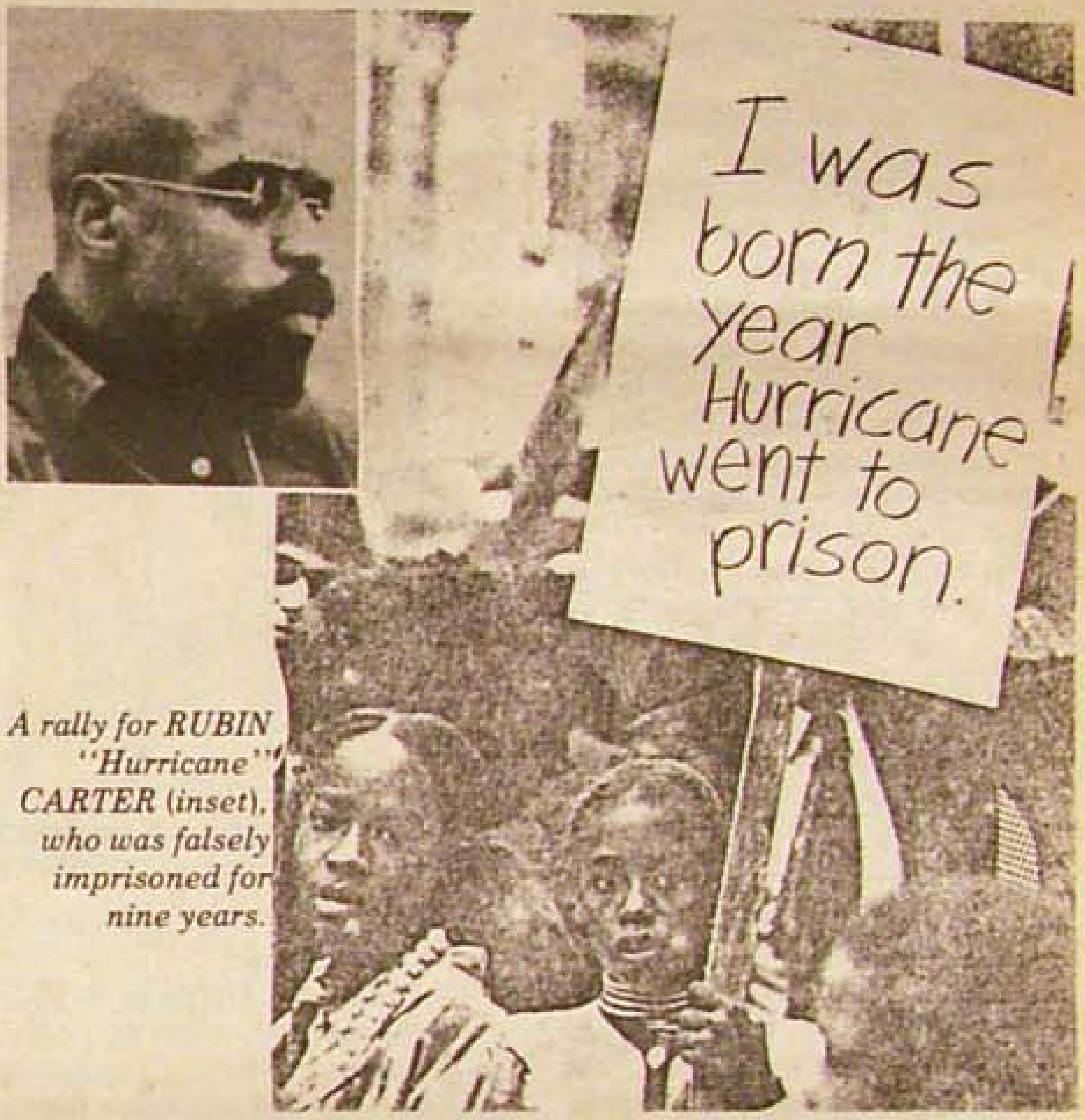
(Jersey, City, N.J.) — Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and co-defendant John Artis won an important legal victory last week as Superior Court Judge Charles S. Joelson granted a defense request to move their murder retrial from Passaic County due to "prejudicial publicity."

Carter and Artis, released from jail this year after nine years of false imprisonment, are charged with a 1967 Paterson, New Jersey, triple slaying. Their convictions and life sentences were overturned last March after the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that the prosecution illegally withheld evidence.

Declaring that "a fair trial is not possible in Passaic County" (where the murders took place), Joelson moved the trial from Paterson to Jersey City in Hudson County. After reading newspaper coverage of the case, Joelson said there had been an "incessant stream of publicity" in the two major Passaic County newspapers "permeated with prejudice towards the defendants," the *New York Times* reports.

The two newspapers named by Joelson were the *Paterson News* and the *Herald-News* of Passaic. The judge said the prejudicial material published in the last two years included news stories, editorials and letters to the editors.

However, a defense request to move the case to Newark, New Jersey, with its large Black population, was denied by Joelson, who claimed that coverage in the *Newark Star-Ledger* was "orchestrated largely in favor of the defendants."



A rally for RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER (inset), who was falsely imprisoned for nine years.

In another development a key witness, Arthur Bradley, revealed that he had been pressured by the Passaic County prosecutor's office. Bradley, along with Alfred Bello, had been the prosecutor's key witness in the 1967 trial. In 1974, both Bradley and Bello recanted their testimony, admitting they had been coerced by police.

Bradley was visited in Boston last month by an unidentified assistant prosecutor and two investigators from Passaic County. According to Bradley, reports the *Times*, the prosecutor's aides wanted to know how he would testify in the upcoming trial and offered to pay for his return trip to New Jersey.

In an attempt to "pressure" Bradley, the investigator brought up the subject of a pending indictment against him in Morris County. Bradley later was indicted on charges of assault with intent to rape. He has denied the charge and is now free on $2,500 bail.

In an interview conducted in the Morris County Jail before his release, Bradley reaffirmed that his 1974 recantation "was the truth." He reiterated that he had not seen Rubin Carter fleeing from the scene of the 1967 murders.

Passaic County prosecutor Burrell I. Humphreys, who just received an additional $70,000 allocation to his budget for the Carter-Artis trial, claimed "no pressure is put on any witness." For the first time since he took office in 1975, Humphreys will personally be representing the prosecution in this trial.

Members of his staff, who requested anonymity, stated that there has been "some unhappiness" in the prosecutor's office as a result of the heavy concentration of personnel and time on Carter and Artis' case, whose trial is scheduled to start October 12.□

Should The U.N. Admit The Multinationals?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

When the U.N. Charter was drawn up after World War II, the term "multinational corporation" was unknown. Multinational corporations as we know them today had not been born.

But today the first generation of economic prodigies has grown up. Multinationals like Exxon and General Motors have greater annual sales then the gross national products of Austria, Turkey, Norway, Portugal, Peru, Egypt, Algeria, and scores of other nations. Among the world's 100 biggest economic units, multinational firms outnumber nations 54 to 46.

Multinational companies account for more than one-fifth of the world's trade. The top 500 U.S. industrial corporations and the 300 largest foreign companies have assets of $1.26 TRILLION, and they employ well in excess of 30 million employees.

They are everywhere. Holiday Inns and Pepsi-Cola bottling plants in Moscow. A Singer sewing machine plant in Poland. Avis and Hertz competing in Frankfurt. Sears Roebuck in many Latin American countries. Fairchild Camera, Texas Instruments, and Motorola in Hong Kong. Sony in San Diego.

LOSING THEIR GRIP

In contrast to the fast-growing multinationals, nations seem to be losing their grip. They are giving up control over important international flows of people, material, money, and technological ideas.

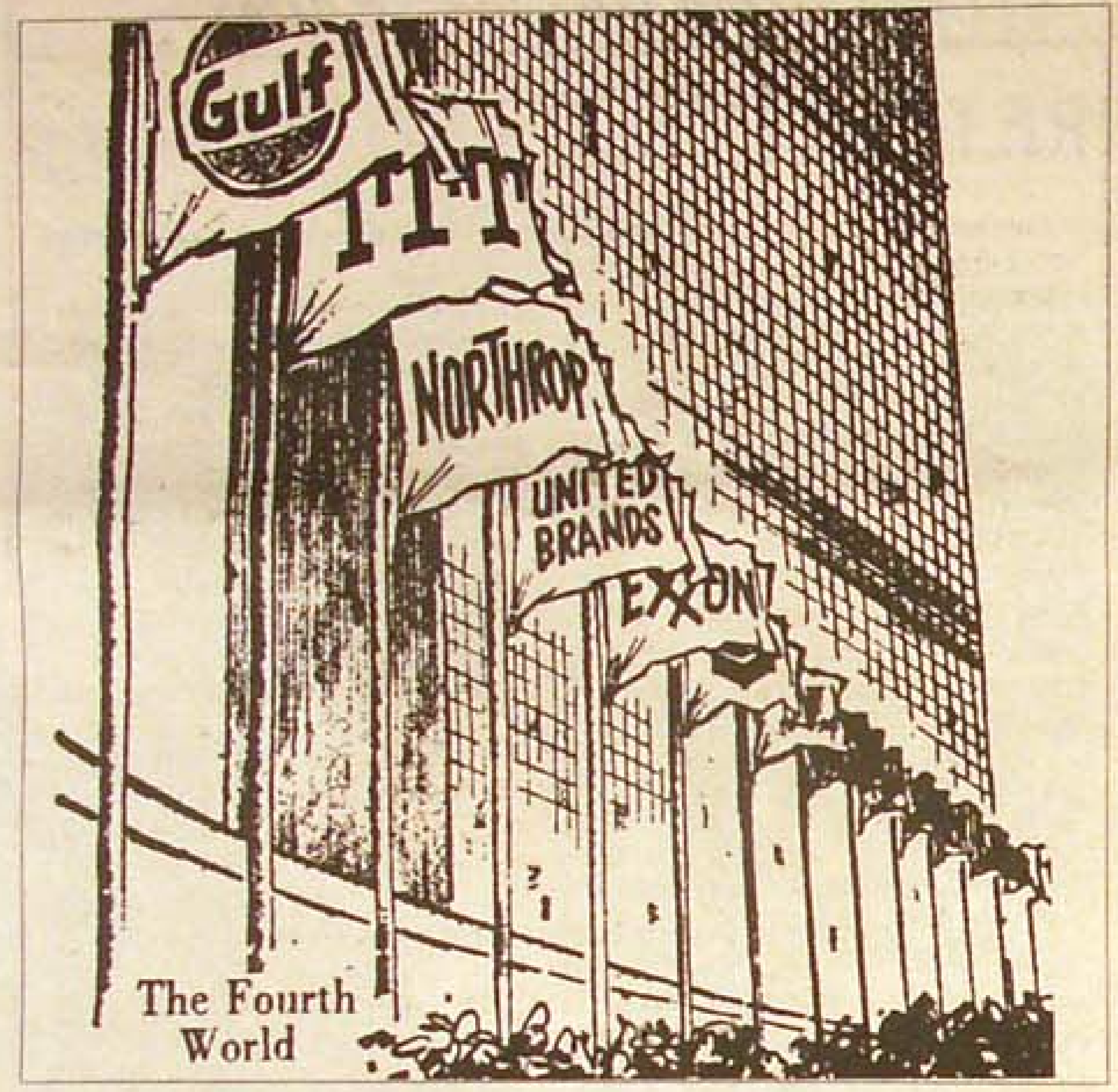
According to Professor C.P. Kindleberger of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "The nation-state is just about through as an economic unit."

But the multinationals don't have geographical territories, as nations do. Doesn't this rule them out in a body like the U.N.?

It should be remembered that other organizations don't always insist that delegates represent territories. Political conventions have delegates-at-large in addition to those who represent certain states, districts, or counties.

The reasoning is that it is good for some delegates to consider the interests of the party as a whole and not tied down to local interests and constituencies. This for the United Nations, too.

In fact, delegations from multinational corporations might counteract a severe failing of the United Nations. Because of their world-wide "constituencies," multinationals would be more interested in the global economy



The Fourth World

than in the selfish interests of particular nations.

For example, Unilever, a giant manufacturer of food and chemical products, has headquarters in London and Amsterdam. But it must be concerned about peaceful trade and development throughout the world rather than with the interests of the English and Dutch alone. It manufactures and sells in nearly 60 countries.

Delegates from multinationals would not be interested in killing people — their companies' customers.

They would be concerned instead with everyday things like food, fuel, fashion, and appliances. The multinationals wouldn't see much point in the world spending $200 billion a year on armaments to "protect" a global population, much of which earns less than $100 per year per person.

Critics of multinational corporations say the corpocrats are in cahoots with the military and will sell armaments to any country where they can make a profit.

But for some time now only businessmen in defense contracting, a tiny portion of the whole, have had any interest in military adventures. Multinational firms have played little or no part in the 65 armed conflicts that occurred since World War II.

Are businessmen too mercenary for a great body like the U.N.? Numerous diplomats say business types don't have the smarts for government work.

In reality, a large corporation is a "minigovernment" of its own. It does not just pump oil or mine copper or sell toiletries.

Kaiser, Eastman Kodak, and many other companies created and manage imaginative medical programs. IBM runs country clubs. Reynolds Tobacco has chaplains on its staff.

But the main point is that the world's problems are not what they used to be. The big issues are no longer the British Empire, White supremacy, religion, national alliances, or even communism.

The burning questions are: How many people in the world will eat tomorrow? Where will our energy come from? Can inflation be contained? Can whole countries be saved from bankruptcy?

If the U.N. is going to come to grips with problems like these, it should consider opening its doors to the multinationals.□

Voter Education Project Launches Drive In South

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"The VEP tours are efforts to say to the people of the South, Black and White, all-inclusive, that we all have a great stake in the movement to increase political participation," said Lewis.

"The standards of living and the quality of life for ourselves and generations to come depends on our ability to motivate and educate the nonparticipating segment of our society to take an active role in selecting our government leaders and having a voice in the decisions which affect our collective lives."

The VEP tour plans include visits to Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi during the week of September 13 to 17. Mrs. Coretta Scott King, a VEP board member and president of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change, and the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, chairman of the board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), will accompany John Lewis and the VEP entourage in visits to Biloxi, Moss Point, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, and Laurel, Mississippi, on September 16 and 17.

Community volunteer participates in voter registration campaign.



BPINS photo

Members of the Black Caucus of the United States Congress have been invited to participate as featured speakers on tours which will also visit Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Through October 1, the primary emphasis of the tours will be voter registration before the cut-off date for participation in fall elections. After the first of October, VEP will concentrate its education and motivation programs on get-out-the-vote efforts to combat the trend toward lower voter turnout.

"We will be returning to states like Mississippi, where we were only able to cover the Gulf Coast area on our first visit," explained Sherrill Marcus, VEP field director. "We will be holding rallies, conducting voter registration, speaking in churches and to community groups."□

Behind The Smile

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ents"—but not as a running-mate.

Pat Cadddell brought up Muskie. No comment from Carter.

The next mention was Walter Mondale of Minnesota, who would satisfy both the reformers and the Humphrey regulars. For some unstated, perhaps unrelated reason, Carter made a face — maybe it was the food.

How about Adlai Stevenson, his father's son and the senator from Illinois, in trade for the Daley bloc of delegates? Carter was resistant: "Some of the senators say he's not very bright."

I wondered out loud: was it possible Kennedy might take second place? Carter was silent as Jody Powell flattened my automatic assumption that Kennedy's willingness was the relevant variable. "We don't want Kennedy. The smartest thing Lyndon Johnson ever did was not to take Bobby Kennedy." Carter added: "You look at what's available — maybe I should go outside electoral politics."

RATIONALE

I was curious to hear his rationale, to see if Caddell or Powell would dissent. Carter himself is perceived as barely in politics, certainly in terms of experience; the "expert" consensus is that he should make a reassuring selection from the Senate, someone with Washington credentials, particularly a demonstrated interest in foreign policy. Was Carter being serious or speculative about picking a non-politician?

Idle speculation is not his habit; for him, pastime is waste-time. He doesn't play with ideas. But the vice-presidential discussion dead-ended abruptly with the tableside arrival of Congressman Bill Green, who won the Democratic nomination for senator from Pennsylvania two days later. Green pulled up a chair and sat to Carter's right. Carter smiled.

The topic of the next 20 minutes was Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo, a Jackson supporter now and a Democrat for Nixon in 1972.

Days before, Carter had been hesitant to attack Rizzo: "We don't want to offend the Nixon voters." The first anti-Rizzo blast from Carter — actually, it was more a pop than a blast — had been fired in an accidental press release. But the media reaction was positive, so Carter ran with the issue for the rest of the primary.

TO BE CONTINUED

Letters to the Editor

BLACK WOMAN INMATE ASKS FOR HELP

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I am writing you hoping that you can help me or at most know of someone who will be able to.

My name is Sheilia L. Jenkins. I have four (4) children ranging in ages from three (3) to seven (7) years. I am presently awaiting transportation from Santa Rita County Jail to California Women's State Prison; the reason I feel is because I'm Black, poor and uneducated as to the ways of law terminology, and the way it's used in the people's courts. I was doing one year in the county jail originally, and a friend of mine who was "White" and myself tried to escape. I then received one year and one day from the honorable Judge Lindsay in Oakland's Superior Court. My partner in crime was given probation, and set free. This being my first felony, escape from county jail (453-A P.C.), I don't understand why I have to go to prison, what with all the therapeutic aid and psychiatric help they are so willing to give to "people." My past record has only been petty thefts (484 P.C.) and I did those more as a necessity and need rather than want.

I have written Judge Lindsay in Dept. 11 three times although I have as of yet received no answer. I have also written Judge Zirpoli at the Federal Court Building in San Francisco, and I am waiting for a reply. And now I write you, hoping that in some way, large or small, you might be able to help me; either by printing this in your paper, turning it over to one of our legal advisors or forwarding it to one of the prisoner's rights unions that I am sure they have in the Bay Area.

I, Sister and Brothers, do not appreciate being railroaded to prison, but I, who have no money and cannot get adequate counseling, cannot do anything for myself that would be necessary to release the bonds that are holding me here.

Please help me.

Peace,
Sheila Jenkins
Pleasanton, Calif.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

(The following is just one example of the depth of White racist hatred in the U.S.A.)

Dear Editor:

It is a fundamental law of nature we see in operation in South Africa and we hope all you local niggers are watching. Do you see now that Prime Minister Vorster meant it when he said a year ago January that Whites will continue to govern South Africa? Don't you see now how hopeless it is for inferior beings of your sort to succeed against the superior races? Kaffirs are being exterminated like insect pests. Notice how the police handle the situation so deftly and efficiently: Seventy bullets fired — seventy kaffir corpses; 140 bullets fired — 140 kaffir corpses. But the excellence of the South African Security forces under such leadership as that of Minister of Justice Kruger surpasses mere superior marksmanship. These men are trained in riot control, crowd control, efficient and effective interrogation techniques, and of course, those methods of torture which our Dutch forefathers found necessary for the control of such primates as the Zulu who, being more advanced than the apes, are less so than homo sapiens. (I might add that my nephew, having several years experience with the South African Security Police, is presently on loan to the Alameda Police Department. Already rated as one of the best in the state, our local department intends to be well prepared in the event that any nigger or group of niggers is foolish enough to step out of line here.)

Yes, once again the Bantu has shown the rest of the world how inferior they really are. How can it be that after three and a quarter centuries of cohabitation in the same general region the Afrikaners have built a highly civilized society while all this time the only thing the kaffirs have contributed is the physical energy they would have otherwise expended swinging through the trees? How can it be that while outnumbered at least four to one the Afrikaner can so completely contain the kaffirs even to the extent of taking selected ones and training them like sheep dogs to herd the rest? Speaking of dogs, sources close to Kruger have rumored that the major ingredient in the preparation fed to Security's canine corp is ground Kaffir corpse. These dogs are never fed, however, immediately preceding a duty patrol.

So, you niggers be sure and keep watching the events in South Africa. You may will be viewing a preview of your very own fate.

(Unsigned)
Alameda, Calif.

O.A.U. Calls For Diplomatic Boycott Of Transkei

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

world with three times more foreigners than Whites."

The "independence" of the Transkei will be relatively meaningless since the South African economy is totally dependent on Black labor, and the majority of Transkei residents will continue to work in the large cities of South Africa in order to provide for their families.

Chief Matanzima, who will become prime minister of the Transkei on "independence" day, insists that "people who have settled in the Republic (South Africa) long ago, who have made South Africa their home and who have no intention of going back to the Transkei," are not wanted as citizens. The Vorster regime, however, maintains that everyone of Transkeian heritage will automatically become citizens of the "homeland."

The *New York Times* recently quoted Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, the "homeland" north of the Transkei in Natal Province, as saying that the citizenship provisions in the Transkei show "the ideological insanity" of White South Africans. The Zulu leader has sent a petition to the OAU asking that the issue be brought before the United Nations and has joined Transkei leaders who oppose "independence" in seeking to have the International Court of Justice in The Hague (Netherlands) discuss the problem.

In addition to the Transkei, Bophutatswana is the only other of the 10 "homelands" which has agreed to "independence." The other eight's leaders, who recently condemned the policy of "separate development," are demanding equal rights for all Azanians within South Africa.

"Let's Make A Deal"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

So this year, Jeremy Rifkin, who had never even heard of National Secretaries Week before, figured it was time for a change.

He and the PBC decided to offer a $25,000 reward to any secretary who would turn in his or her boss for a major corporate felony.

On the weekend just before National Secretaries Week, we mailed 10,000 letters to the secretaries of the top 20 officers of all the Fortune 500 corporations, offering the $25,000 ($10,000 for the best information received; $15,000 upon conviction).

"The papers picked up the story, along with the news weeklies and the networks. By the middle of the week, people were going crazy. Papers were editorializing against us, including even the *New York Times*. We knew we had to be doing something right. . ." Rifkin said.

But no one secretary would be getting the reward, because in fact more than one secretary (and even one middle-level executive) had been involved, not only in the U.S. but overseas — and to reveal their identities might well jeopardize *more than their jobs.*

TWO KEY WORDS

There were two key words. One was Rhodesia. The other was Mobil.

The press conference in Washington, D.C., was scheduled for 2 p.m. on Monday, June 21. Early afternoon had been chosen, because it meant that the story would make not just the wires, but the early morning "bulldog" edition of the *New York Times* as well as hitting all three evening network news shows. The Monday had been chosen because two days later Henry Kissinger would be meeting South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster — and this story might have just the right explosive effect.

By 2:00 more than 40 reporters from America's major papers had arrived, along with all three networks, along with the wires, along with the radio and freelance people. The press conference would indeed be about Rhodesia and Mobil Oil.

In 1968 the United States had, following the lead of nearly 100 other members of the United Nations, imposed an economic embargo on Rhodesia. Of all U.N. members, only South Africa and Portugal refused to abide by similar sanctions.

Yet today, nearly a decade later, Rhodesia, land-locked, ostensibly cut off from trade with all



Black Zimbabweans taunt White Rhodesian policeman.

countries except South Africa (Portugal broke with Rhodesia after its 1974 revolution), is a thriving country. And, if the charges being made at that Monday afternoon press conference proved true, *one corporation* in the world is keeping the regime afloat: Mobil Oil.

Oil is the one commodity that Rhodesia cannot afford to have embargoed. The country has no natural resources, nor does its South African neighbor. Cut off oil from Rhodesia and, given current reserves, both the economy and the nation would come sliding to a halt in 90 days. Its *plants would not be able to operate*. Its cars and trucks would stand idle. Its air force, crucial in the fight against the Black insurgents, would sit idle at its bases. Rhodesia would, quite simply, cease to exist as an economy.

In the weeks between the Penn Station meeting and the June 21 press conference, Rifkin had checked and rechecked the documents he'd received — the copies of invoices, inter-office memos, special instructions on how to conceal Mobil's activities — that were at that moment being passed out to the press.

Checking the back files of South African newspapers, he found a late '60s report in the *Rand Daily News* that 35,000 gallons of fuel were illegally crossing into Rhodesia each day, with a similar amount pouring in via Mozambique. And Rifkin learned, to his amazement, that British TV crews had evidence that 140,000 gallons of fuel per day were going by rail from Mozambique to Rhodesia less than a year later. None of this had appeared in the American press.

TO BE CONTINUED

Decolonization Committee Delays Vote On Puerto Rico

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

The position of Puerto Rico, Kinoy asserted, is "a flagrant disregard of the most elementary principles of international law. . . To contend that this is an internal affair of the U.S. not subject to international scrutiny and remedy is blatantly to ignore the most elementary constitutional commandments of our governing documents, to say nothing of the U.S. obligation under the (U.N.) Charter to respect the binding resolutions of the General Assembly."

Kinoy concluded by reading from a statement prepared for the Decolonization Committee by James Haughton, director of the Harlem Fightback organization:

"Black people in the U.S. are seeing every day that their national and racial oppression corresponds with the oppression of Black people in southern Africa and the people of Puerto Rico. They are seeing more clearly that we all have a common enemy in U.S. imperialism. For this reason, we totally support Puerto Rico's independence from U.S. colonial rule and view their struggle as an integral part of worldwide anti-imperialist struggle most sharply manifested today in southern Africa." □

Kissinger "Shuttle" Crushes Settlement Hopes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

nancial payments to White Rhodesians, "Who will pay Blacks for all their years of being exploited by the Whites?"

Kissinger began his southern Africa mission in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where he met for two days with President Nyerere. Following his meetings with Kissinger, the Tanzanian leader said he was "less hopeful" than ever concerning the possibility of a negotiated peace in southern Africa.

Indeed, an editorial in the government's official daily newspaper, the *Daily News*, said Black African presidents have already decided to intensify the armed struggle against the White minority regimes in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa "and there is thus nothing to talk about." Kissinger "can go on to Pretoria and Salisbury (Rhodesia) and tell the old rascals there that their days are numbered," the editor-



While Kissinger and Vorster discussed issue of majority rule, Black Azanians (South Africans) continued their war against South African apartheid.

ial declared.

In Lusaka, Zambia, President Kenneth Kaunda bluntly told Kissinger that Black Africans "will fight to the last man if necessary. You only have a few days, not weeks, to succeed."

On Saturday, September 18, Kissinger met with several hand-picked Black, Colored and White leaders and critics of the South African government. A number of detained Black activists, representing such groups as the Black People's Convention (BPC), the Black Parents Association of Soweto, and the South African Students Organization (SASO), had demanded that the secretary of state meet with them. The Vorster government, however, refused to meet their demands. □



SOUTH AFRICA